

150 in 1971

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## Chou En-lai

us, it is all right if the talks (President Nixon) succeed and right if they fail?

se Premier Chou En-lai called in every Amer-  
ing in or visiting China to a meeting Tuesday  
the Great Hall of the People, in Peking. This  
ort of the meeting by Julian Schuman, an  
who is living and working in Peking.



## Riad Bars Eban's Call For Accord

Fears the Effect Of Interim Pact

By Anthony Astrachan  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 6 (UPI)—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad told the General Assembly today that any interim agreement in the Middle East "should only be a step" toward an overall settlement, including the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied territories.

He thus restated the standard Egyptian position and specifically rejected suggestions for an interim agreement made by Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban Sept. 28. Mr. Riad ignored Mr. Eban's proposal for face-to-face meetings here.

Arab diplomats who met with U.S. officials after Mr. Riad spoke underlined to newsmen the fact that Mr. Riad did not mention any of the six keys toward an interim settlement put forth Monday by Secretary of State William P. Rogers. U.S. and other Western diplomats insisted that the Riad speech "closed no doors" on the Middle East.

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Teakoh said that Mr. Riad opened no doors, either. He expressed disappointment that Mr. Riad had not underlined any areas of possible agreement and said, "It is evident that if there is to be progress in the peace-making efforts, Egypt must abandon its inflexible attitude."

Mr. Riad said of this passage, "It is quite obvious that the Foreign Minister of Israel applied considerable effort in linguistic dexterity and word-play, yet the one and only meaning to be derived from this statement is Israel's determination to annex part of Egypt's territory."

Mr. Riad also charged that Israel sought an interim agreement as a means of territorial expansion and "a springboard for further aggression." He said the Arabs would not be "dragged again into such a trap."

Mr. Rogers said in his speech Monday that any withdrawal by Israel as part of an interim settlement would at least establish "the principle of withdrawal looking to an overall settlement as a fact rather than as a theory."

Where Mr. Eban named five (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



HANGING ON—A wounded South Vietnamese soldier afraid of being left behind clings to the skids of a U.S. helicopter as it lifts off with a load of casualties from the fighting at Khek, Cambodia. Yesterday it was reported that the North Vietnamese were pulling out of the area. Story on Page 2.

## Brosio to Begin Talks in Moscow Within a Month

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, Oct. 6 (UPI)—The NATO allies agreed today to send an ambassador off to Moscow, by the middle of next month at the latest, to open exploratory talks with the Soviet Union on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe.

Manlio Brosio, former NATO secretary-general, was given what was described as a "very comprehensive mandate" to talk with the Russians and find out what party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev meant when he challenged the West last May 14 to "taste the wine" and begin discussions on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) in central Europe.

The NATO countries—with France not participating—patched up the differences that were showing yesterday in order to agree on the Brosio mission. By giving him the broad mandate, with no preconditions, the Western allies were leaving him free to bring up any or all of the tricky problems that would come up in negotiations.

### Focus Is Decided

It was generally agreed here, however, that the best way to begin would be by focusing on NATO and Warsaw Pact troops in central Europe, and to give priority to "stationed troops"—that is U.S. and Soviet troops on foreign soil—rather than "national" forces.

U.S. Under Secretary of State John N. Irwin told the press, however, that Mr. Brosio had been told neither to include nor exclude anything. The main purpose of Mr. Brosio's mission, Mr. Irwin said, was to determine if there was a desire on both sides to proceed with negotiations.

By saying that there were no preconditions, Mr. Irwin refused to rule out the possibility that eventual cuts might be "unbalanced." Since NATO first launched the idea of force reductions in 1968, it has emphasized that truly balanced cuts would take into account the fact that the United States would be pulling troops back much farther than would the Soviet Union. This point was not emphasized today.

It also became apparent today that Washington would not block the merging of a European security conference with a European security conference. Asked about that, Mr. Irwin replied that MBFR had been kept apart so far because the lack of a Berlin agreement had been holding up progress on the security conference.



Manlio Brosio

He admitted that with a Berlin agreement reached, Washington would consider merging the two conferences which would place both the Russians and the French. Paris would be frozen out of any separate MBFR conference because of its initial opposition to it.

Joseph M.A.H. Luns, the NATO secretary-general who was presiding over his first meeting, tried to smooth over yesterday's differences when he said today that "all the delegations were very positive." Asked specifically if all the 14 delegations had been enthusiastic about MBFR, he replied, "Yes, that is why I was so emphatic."

Asked for details on how NATO envisaged the troop cuts, Mr. Luns would say only that it should be a step-by-step approach (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### 'Not Mere Border Skirmishes'

## Pakistan Tells UN That India Carries On a Clandestine War

By Sam Pope Brewer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 6 (UPI)—Pakistan's chief delegate to the United Nations, Mahmoud Ali, said yesterday that India has been carrying on a clandestine war against Pakistan "for the past few months," chiefly violence erupted in East Pakistan in March.

Speaking in the General Assembly, Mr. Ali said Pakistan is willing to accept UN border observers, an idea that has been rejected by India.

Samar Sen, of India, using the

right of reply, rejected Mr. Ali's statements and asserted that "in fact it is Pakistan that has been shelling us."

He asserted that Pakistan has failed to keep "many promises" to its people and is paying the price in rebellion.

Most reports from East Pakistan have described violence by Pakistani government troops against the people of East Pakistan in putting down an attempt at secession by the eastern part of the country. But Mr. Ali said that in fact India is stirring up the trouble.

### 'Armed Intervention'

"What is happening today on the borders of my country and our neighbor India, is not mere border skirmishes," he said. "It is armed intervention by one country, a member of the UN—India—in the territory of another member of the UN—Pakistan."

He said that, at a time when there is no conceivable fear of invasion from Pakistan, India has concentrated "some 200,000" soldiers with "machines of destruction" on their common border.

India "has been shelling and mortar-firing Pakistan incessantly," said Mr. Ali. "It regularly sends its own armed personnel into my country for causing death and destruction."

He said Indian forces fired "nearly 1,000 shells" into five closely grouped Pakistani border villages in Sylhet District on the night of Sept. 28, killing 28 villagers and wounding 18. He said Indian soldiers then tried unsuccessfully to infiltrate the area.

In another move, he said, India has equipped frogmen, who have been putting explosive charges on the hulls of ships carrying food to East Pakistan at Chittagong.

## Arafat Escapes Assassins In Syria, Guerrillas Report

BEIRUT, Oct. 6 (AP)—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat escaped an assassination attempt yesterday near the occupied town of Qunaitra, an El-Fatah guerrilla group spokesman reported today.

Mr. Arafat was inspecting advanced guerrilla bases near the Syrian-Israeli cease-fire line in the Golan Heights, when the attempt on his life occurred, the spokesman said.

A number of other guerrilla leaders were with Mr. Arafat when their car suddenly came under heavy fire from an ambush by "infiltrated elements," the spokesman said.

He said the driver was killed instantly, but he did not make clear whether Mr. Arafat or any of his companions escaped unhurt.

The guerrilla spokesman said the assassins "may be Jordanians or members of disloyal guerrilla groups."

He said a number of them were arrested by Syrian authorities and were being questioned in Damascus.

Mr. Arafat is the founder-leader of El-Fatah, the largest of a dozen Palestinian guerrilla groups. As chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, he is overall leader of the Palestinian forces.

Mr. Arafat's forces were ousted from Jordan in a bloody showdown with the Jordanian Army last July.

El-Fatah was severely criticized by another major guerrilla group, the extremist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, for agreeing to participate in the now deadlocked talks in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, for a reconciliation with Jordan.

The PFLP, instead, calls for an underground terrorist war in Jordan to topple the regime of King Hussein.

There were unconfirmed reports recently that Mr. Arafat put Abu Ayad, his second in command, under arrest for trying to stage a coup against him.

### Delay Averted Tragedy

## Bomb Explodes in Luggage Just Before Beirut Take-off

BEIRUT, Oct. 6 (UPI)—An explosive hidden in a suitcase detonated seconds before it was to be loaded aboard a Jordanian airliner here today, airport security officials said.

The captain of the French-built Caravelle said "it was a miracle" no one was killed and the plane was not destroyed.

### Fortuitous Timing

"The plane had been scheduled to take off for Amman two hours ago," the captain, who did not want to be identified, said. "If we had moved on time we would have been blown up in midair."

A steward, Mohammed Khouri, said, "That particular suitcase would have been loaded aboard

the plane within one minute. There were a few passengers already aboard and several women started to scream when they heard the noise of the explosion. They soon calmed down."

### Plane Not Damaged

Security officials said there was no damage to the Caravelle. They said that just before the explosion took place an airport employee had pulled the trolley on which the suitcase was standing into an open space on the airport tarmac.

Police questioned the plane's 47 passengers, including one whom sources identified as a Jordanian with a diplomatic passport in whose luggage the explosive was apparently hidden.



The Jordanian Caravelle under guard after a suitcase exploded.

## Vermeer Is Recovered; Hunt Ends in a Cowshed

3, Oct. 6 (AP)—The stolen masterpiece, "The Love Restaurant and Song," had caught the

burg, who had been a \$4 million ransom for the painting, was a Dutchman, near Zolder, after he ended in a cowshed.

Schendel, director museum of Amsterdam, said by UPI as saying: "The painting 'A big elephant on the right

is also pieces missing. Fortunately the right of the painting, I hope it can be reasoned.

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om the Rijksmuseum,  
of the frame hanging

## Orioles to Play Pirates in Series

The Pittsburgh Pirates won their way into the World Series yesterday by scoring a 4-5 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

The triumph gave the Pirates the playoff for the National League pennant, three games to one. Their next game will be in Baltimore Saturday, where they face the Orioles in the opening game of the Series.

A steward, Mohammed Khouri, said, "That particular suitcase would have been loaded aboard



## Mrs. Meir Interview

## Israel Against Egypt Crossing Suez

By K.C. Thaler

JERUSALEM, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir ruled out today as totally unacceptable the return of Egyptian troops to the East Bank of the Suez Canal as part of a special Suez Canal agreement.

Mrs. Meir, in an interview, listed as the key elements of the special agreement continued sepa-

ration of the Israeli and Egyptian forces by the canal, an unlimited cease-fire and the opening of the waterway to all shipping, including Israel's.

She gave her policy outline in a two-hour, free-wheeling discussion following the six-point presentation of Secretary of State William P. Rogers before the United Nations General Assembly earlier this week. Mr. Rogers

said there was room for compromise on the crossing of the canal by Egyptian soldiers.

Mrs. Meir was asked if such a crossing was totally unacceptable to Israel. Her reply:

"Yes, absolutely. I can't for the life of me understand the objective logic of anything of this kind. We [Israel and Egyptian troops] will be closer together than we are now. Now there is the canal between us."

"The combatants are separated now by the canal," she said. "We see in the further separation of the forces one of the most important factors in a special arrangement. But it is difficult to see how all the combatants will be separated further when, instead of having the canal between them, the Egyptians will be brought over to the same area of the [Sinai] Peninsula."

By the term "special arrangement," Mrs. Meir was referring to Mr. Rogers's so-called interim Suez settlement.

"Israel cannot by any means be forced to jeopardize her security," she said. "The cease-fire, she added, would have to be extended indefinitely to avoid negotiations 'under the threat of a pistol.'"

"Israel does not consider a special Suez Canal agreement as the final settlement," she said. "Israel suggests that negotiations for a final settlement should be carried on after the Suez Canal agreement."

"And in order that these negotiations should be carried on in a calm atmosphere, it is essential that with the canal agreement there would be a total stoppage of shooting, that is, an unlimited cease-fire."

"Negotiations could resume either through direct negotiations or through the agency of the UN representative Gunnar V. Jarving."

[The Associated Press reported tonight that Mrs. Meir, in a 1,000-word official statement, rebuffed Mr. Rogers for what she called "erring greatly" in his proposal. [She asserted he had encouraged Egypt to maintain its "rigid position" and added, "One cannot say that... the secretary of state did a good service to the prospects of a partial settlement."]

Mrs. Meir made it clear that Israel stands ready for negotiations on the special Suez Canal agreement and is for the continued good offices of the U.S. government.

"I cannot accept that there has been a change for the worse in the basic policy of the United States in its attitude toward Israel," Mrs. Meir said.

Mrs. Meir said that in the event of a Suez Canal agreement, "civilian personnel, technicians, engineers and so on naturally will be allowed to cross the waterway for its operation. But troops will not."

Between his official engagements, Col. Qadhafi received a medical checkup for sinus trouble at a Cairo military hospital, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said. It did not say when Col. Qadhafi entered the hospital. He arrived here Monday and left for Tripoli today.

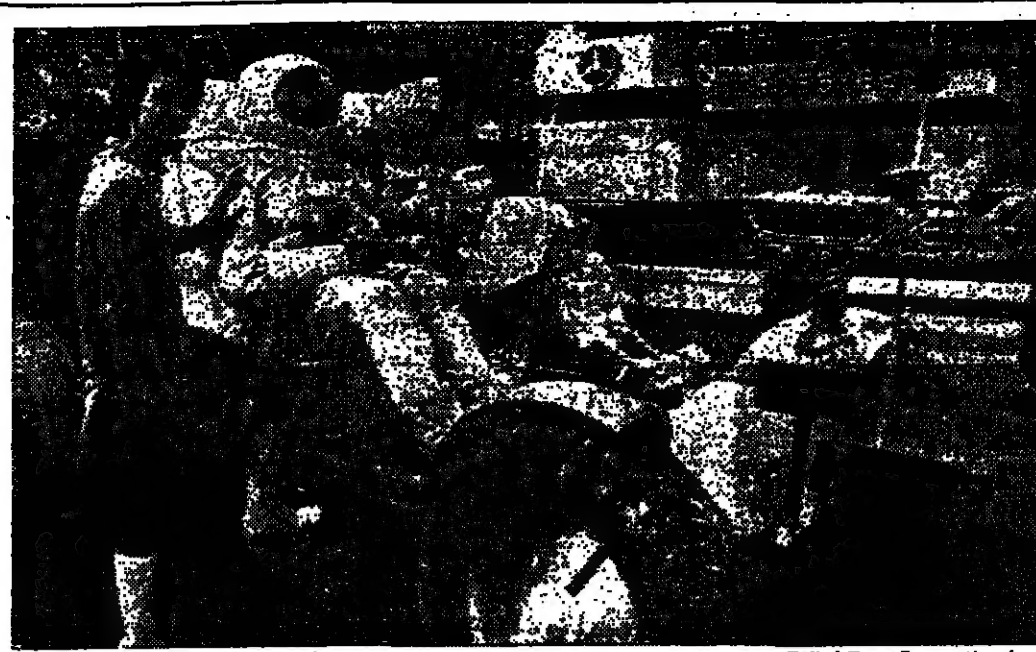
Arab newspapers had reported that Col. Qadhafi had survived an assassination attempt Sept. 18 when a truck rammed his motorcade near Tripoli but Libya denied the incident. His trip to Cairo was the Libyan leader's first public appearance since that reported incident.

Mr. Riad characterized the Israeli proposal as inviting "Egypt to sign an interim agreement in which Egypt would accept the continued Israeli occupation of its territory under the protection of the international community."

He quoted a passage from Mr. Eban's speech saying, "in the framework of a peace settlement with Egypt, Israel would withdraw from the cease-fire lines. We have never asserted that in a condition of peace it would be necessary for our troops to remain in all of Sinai or even in most of it."

The first was the implementation of a proposal by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last February. This would have Israeli forces withdraw in two stages. After the first stage, Egypt would accept a six-month cease-fire. Egyptian forces would move to the east bank of the Suez Canal, and Egypt would start clearing the canal for reopening to international shipping.

The second stage would be Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and fulfillment of other requirements of Security Council Resolution 242—including Egyptian adoption of a



FOR AN OUT OF THIS WORLD RIDE—A young woman admires a mock-up of the Lunar Rover vehicle used on the moon by Apollo-15 astronauts. The vehicle is part of the General Motors exhibit at the Paris Auto Salon opening today.

## Hanoi Shells a Dozen Bases; B-52s Stage Two Big Raids

SAIGON, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Out-numbered North Vietnamese infantrymen fought two ground battles and shelled a dozen allied bases on both sides of the Cambodian frontier yesterday and U.S. B-52s retaliated today with two huge bombing raids.

The B-52s dropped at least 150 tons of high explosives on suspected North Vietnamese Army troop concentrations within one and three miles of the Cambodian border.

There were two other American air attacks against North Vietnamese territory Monday and yesterday after Communist anti-aircraft batteries apparently threatened U.S. B-52s bombing the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, the command said today.

Spokesmen said U.S. F-105 fighter-bombers carried out the raids inside North Vietnam as the 65th and 66th of what the military calls "protective reaction strikes" this year.

The command said nearly 300 rockets and mortar shells were fired on the allied bases yesterday, causing what were described by spokesmen as South Vietnamese casualties.

Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, commander of the III Military Region that includes both Saigon and the border areas, told a newsman today, "We have many indications the enemy is moving from the battlefield now."

Fighting has raged along Highway 22 to Khek, five miles inside Cambodia and 85 miles northwest of Saigon, for the past 10 days.

## Ky Charges Vote For Thien Was 'Blatant Rigging'

SAIGON, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky charged today that President Nguyen Van Thieu's reelection last Sunday by 94.3 percent of the vote was "indicative of blatant rigging."

Mr. Ky also was quoted by a spokesman as vowing never to go into exile after he leaves office, and "being ready to die in the struggle."

Earlier, supporters of Mr. Ky and Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, the two men who were maneuvered out of the race by Mr. Thieu last August, before the campaign even opened, filed suit in the Supreme Court, seeking to have the results overturned. They were given little chance of success.

Meanwhile, Vice-President-elect Tran Van Huong was being treated at a U.S. field hospital by a cardiologist. Vietnamese and American sources said. Sources at the presidential palace denied he had suffered a heart attack.

## U.S. Copter Attack on Civilians In '69 in S. Vietnam Reported

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP).—Four U.S. Army helicopter pilots broke their division's rules of engagement, killed 10 South Vietnamese civilians in 1969 and were never court-martialed for the incidents, the New Yorker magazine reports in its Oct. 5 issue.

The article was written by Seymour M. Hersh, who won the 1970 Pulitzer Prize for disclosing the massacre at My Lai.

Mr. Hersh wrote that the Americal Division's rules established "no-fire" zones and provided that aircraft attacked from such friendly populated areas could shoot back only when the sources could be identified, when the return fire could be surely aimed and when the intensity of fire required a response.

He gave this account of the incident:

Four helicopters en route to a reconnaissance mission passed over the hamlets of Phu Vinh and Diem Phao. A lieutenant thought he saw a summary of an investigation, and another pilot said he heard about 40 rounds of rifle fire being directed at him, although he did not actually see the weapons fire.

Clearance Requested

The lieutenant requested clearance to return fire and a duty officer gave it after the pilots told him that helicopter fire could be positively directed against an enemy position.

As a result, the four helicopters fired 2,000 rounds from 30-caliber machine guns and 74 rockets at various targets in the two hamlets. Ten civilians were killed and 15 wounded.

After a complaint by South Vietnamese officials, Gen. Lloyd B. Ramsey, then commander of the Americal Division, ordered an investigation. It resulted in official letters of reprimand.

A Pentagon spokesman said the Army had not decided whether to review the incident or the actions taken after it occurred. The spokesman said the decision to reprimand was the judgment of a man on the spot after a complete investigation.

War Crime Possible

Mr. Hersh contended that Gen. Ramsey should have investigated the incident as a possible war crime in compliance with a directive of the Military Assistance Command in Vietnam.

Mr. Hersh quoted Gen. Ramsey as having said in an interview, "You've got to keep your people within the rules of warfare, but don't forget—in Vietnam we've had more rules than in any other war in history."

The pilots "overreacted," Mr. Hersh quoted Gen. Ramsey as having said, "but we've got to give them the benefit of the doubt."

By taking up central Europe, the two sides would be reviving something akin to the old Rapacki Plan, which concentrated on disarmament of the two Germanys, Poland and Czechoslovakia. At the same time there were indications that the notion of central Europe could be interpreted in a broad way, so that any national force reductions would not all come from West Germany.

Asked somewhat whimsically if the Netherlands might be in central Europe, Mr. Luns, the former Dutch foreign minister, replied, "It is not yet clear, but it is not excluded."

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## With End-the-War Clause

## Defense Procurement Bill Passes Senate by 82-4 Vo

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (WP).—A \$31 billion defense procurement bill carrying an end-the-war amendment, a provision sheltering the United Nations embargo against chrome imports from Rhodesia and a new military pay raise passed the Senate, 82-4, on a roll-call vote today.

Voting against the bill were Sens. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis., and Mike Mansfield, D., Mont.

Severe fights over some of the Senate-added provisions appear inevitable when the bill goes to a House of Representatives-Senate conference. House conferees, led by Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D., La., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, appear certain to balk at accepting Senate

majority leader Mansfield's provision calling for a pullout of all U.S. armed forces from all of Indochina within six months of final passage, subject only to release of prisoners held by North Vietnam.

Rep. Hebert has also told reporters that he is dead set against the Senate amendment providing another \$381 million in annual boots in pay for the lower ranks of the armed forces. This raise, effective Nov. 16, would come on top of a \$12.98 billion annual raise provided by the draft bill.

The Rhodesia amendment, sponsored by Senator Barry F. Byrd Jr., Ind. Va., was locked into the procurement bill yesterday by a 44-to-38 roll-call vote, the fifth floor vote on the proposal.

Chrome Imports

The provision, in effect, requires the President to allow imports of chrome from Rhodesia, despite a United Nations embargo designed to pressure Rhodesia's breakaway government into a settlement with Britain on voting rights of blacks.

Former President Lyndon B. Johnson imposed the ban on chrome imports in 1966 in accord with a UN vote. Sen. Byrd said the United States needs the chrome for steel production and other industrial processes, but opponents of the Byrd provision said U.S. defense stockpiles contain adequate chrome for U.S. needs. They warned that the U.S. move would severely damage the UN and the Britain-Rhodesia talks.

Before passing the bill late yesterday, the Senate debated at length and then defeated an amendment by Sen. Joseph M. Montoya, D., N.M., cutting off all funds for U.S. military operations in Indochina by Feb. 3, 1972, unless South Vietnam holds a new, democratic election.

Another provision likely to face conflict in conference is the Stuart Symington, D., Ill., amendment, limiting to \$350 million in fiscal 1972 the amount that may be spent to aid the government of Laos and to carry on CIA-

aided military operations there. The limit does not apply to the \$5.6 percent pay raise had been scheduled to take effect Jan. 1 for workers.

The same resolution, which the House passed last week, also approved a \$238,000 theft in U.S.

YONKERS, N.Y., Oct. 6 (AP).—Warning the manager to "operate or I'll blow your head off," a lone bandit with a sawed-off shotgun robbed a branch of the County Trust Company here of \$238,000 today. He berded manager Christy Mercuro, 36, and five women tellers into a fenced-off enclosure.

Chou En-lai

(Continued from Page 1)

reached to maintain the status quo and negotiations then proceeded.

Even though the 19th-century territorial treaties imposed on China by the warlords were unequal and did not agree with China's maps, Mr. Chou said that with a few exceptions those treaties should serve as a basis for continued negotiations.

Referring to Mr. Nixon's statement that the current era is one of negotiations, Mr. Chou said it was indeed "an era of negotiations, and one of struggle by armed force."

"As for us, we do not like armed struggle and we do not provoke others. Not only have we not gone to Long Island, we have not gone to Honolulu. Even the U.S. Navy in the Taiwan Strait, we are for negotiations."

History has taught China important lessons, Mr. Chou said. "If we are only prepared for negotiations without preparing against armed war, that is not good," he said.

"What Should We Do?"

"If a war is launched against China, what should we do? How have we prepared? It may sound impossible to our friends, but we must think of it."

"Suppose the Soviet Army goes straight to the northern banks of the Yellow River, the Americans go to the southern banks of the Yangtze River, and Japan invades and occupies Singtao to Shanghai and India joins in and invades Tibet?"

"What should we do? We are ready. We must dig underground tunnels, and this has been done in every big and small city."

"Only when one dares to engage in war, can one negotiate, and if one wants peaceful negotiations, he must be prepared against war. China has no soldiers abroad, no overflights of anyone's territory or no naval forces on anyone's oceans or seas. We are holding on to our own territory and carrying out defensive measures."

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organized military there. The limit does not apply to the \$5.6 percent pay raise had been scheduled to take effect Jan. 1 for workers.

The same resolution, which the House passed last week, also approved a \$238,000 theft in U.S.

YONKERS, N.Y., Oct. 6 (AP).—Warning the manager to "operate or I'll blow your head off," a lone bandit with a sawed-off shotgun robbed a branch of the County Trust Company here of \$238,000 today. He berded manager Christy Mercuro, 36, and five women tellers into a fenced-off enclosure.

Chou En-lai

(Continued from Page 1)

reached to maintain the status quo and negotiations then proceeded.

Even though the 19th-century territorial treaties imposed on China by the warlords were unequal and did not agree with China's maps, Mr. Chou said that with a few exceptions those treaties should serve as a basis for continued negotiations.

Referring to Mr. Nixon's statement that the current era is one of negotiations, Mr. Chou said it was indeed "an era of negotiations, and one of struggle by armed force."

"As for us, we do not like armed struggle and we do not provoke others. Not only have we not gone to Long Island, we have not gone to Honolulu. Even the U.S. Navy in the Taiwan Strait, we are for negotiations."

History has taught China important lessons, Mr. Chou said. "If we are only prepared for negotiations without preparing against armed war, that is not good," he said.

"What Should We Do?"

"If a war is launched against China, what should we do? How have we prepared? It may sound impossible to our friends, but we must think of it."

"Suppose the Soviet Army goes straight to the northern banks of the Yellow River, the Americans go to the southern banks of the Yangtze River, and Japan invades and occupies Singtao to Shanghai and India joins in and invades Tibet?"

"What should we do? We are ready. We must dig underground tunnels, and this has been done in every big and small city."

"Only when one dares to engage in war, can one negotiate, and if one wants peaceful negotiations, he must be prepared against war. China has no soldiers abroad, no overflights of anyone's territory or no naval forces on anyone's oceans or seas. We are holding on to our own territory and carrying out defensive measures."

Mr. Chou only briefly mentioned

## Three Arab Leaders Approve Military Coordination Plans

CAIRO, Oct. 6 (UPI).—The leaders of Egypt, Syria and Libya ended a three-day conference today by approving plans aimed at military and political coordination among their countries.

President Anwar Sadat, who earlier this week was elected chairman of the newly formed federation of the three republics, chaired the discussions with Syrian President Hafiz Assad

and Libyan Premier Moammar Qadhafi.

Egyptian Vice-President Hussein Shafat said the leaders approved at their concluding three-hour session plans for:

● Setting up a federal cabinet.

● Creating a foreign policy council, with the aim of coordinating the foreign policies of the three countries.

● A report by Egyptian War Minister Mohammed Ahmed Sedek on military coordination.

● An economic and social council for coordination in those fields.

Mr. Shafat said the Presidential Council will meet again in two months.

In earlier sessions, the three leaders reviewed the Middle East crisis and the Jordanian-guerrilla impasse.

They also chose Cairo as the federation's capital.

Between his official engagements, Col. Qadhafi received a medical checkup for sinus trouble at a Cairo military hospital, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said. It did not say when Col. Qadhafi entered the hospital. He arrived here Monday and left for Tripoli today.

Arab newspapers had reported that Col. Qadhafi had survived an assassination attempt Sept. 18 when a truck rammed his motorcade near Tripoli but Libya denied the incident. His trip to Cairo was the Libyan leader's first public appearance since that reported incident.

## Israelis Exclude 18 U.S. Negroes

TEL AVIV, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Israel refused entry today to 18 Chicago Negroes who sought to immigrate as "black Hebrew Israelis." The black group's spokesman termed the decision "racist."

Police at Lod International airport said the three families—three couples and their children—were refused entry because they had no visible means of supporting themselves.

The police planned to put the 18 aboard a U.S.-bound plane in the morning. Three other Negroes were turned away yesterday.

"If they put me on the plane out of here tomorrow, I'm just going to turn around and come right back," a Negro spokesman said, asserting, "This is the land of my forefathers Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. They were black."

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## Riad Rejects Eban's Interim Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

roads to peace and Mr. Rogers says keys to an interim settlement, Mr. Riad offered two roads to the establishment of permanent peace.

Little Likelihood

American officials said yesterday that there was little likelihood of an interim agreement to reopen the Suez Canal as long as Egypt stuck to its insistence that such an agreement be part of a peace leading to total Israeli withdrawal.

Mr. Riad characterized the Israeli proposal as inviting "Egypt to sign an interim agreement in which Egypt would accept the continued Israeli occupation of its territory under the protection of the international community."

He quoted a passage from Mr. Eban's speech saying, "in the framework of a peace settlement with Egypt, Israel would withdraw from the cease-fire lines. We have never asserted that in a condition of peace it would be necessary for our troops to remain in all of Sinai or even in most of it."

The first was the implementation of a proposal by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last February. This would have Israeli forces withdraw in two stages. After the first stage, Egypt would accept a six-month cease-fire. Egyptian forces would move to the east bank of the Suez Canal, and Egypt would start clearing the canal for reopening to international shipping.

The second stage would be Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and fulfillment of other requirements of Security Council Resolution 242—including Egyptian adoption of a

state of peace with Israel—in accordance with a timetable established under the mediation of UN envoy Gunnar Jarving.

Mr. Riad's second road to peace was Israeli acceptance of a Jarving memorandum of last February. Egypt responded favorably to Mr. Jarving's request for a declaration of willingness to establish peace; Israel did not respond to Mr. Jarving's request

for a withdrawal to the 1939 Egyptian boundary in the east of Sinai.

In another development, Poland yesterday offered a stand-by force of its army for possible use in UN peacekeeping operations.



## Ordered to Reconsider A-Test in Aleutians

By Philip McCombs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—The Atomic Energy Commission has ordered a halt to the A-1 atom bomb test in the Aleutians, a decision that could have a major impact on the White House, where officials say formal approval for the test is still under study.

While yesterday's decision did not order a halt to the controversial test, some sources believed that the decision would have an impact on the White House, where officials say formal approval for the test is still under study.

Violates Laws and Treaty  
Environmentalists organizations have sought to stop the test on grounds that the Atomic Energy Commission violated environmental laws in planning the test and that the test may also violate the 1963 limited nuclear test ban treaty.

The five-member test of a warhead for the Spartan missile is expected to release almost five times the amount of explosive energy let loose by the largest underground U.S. test.

Danger to Wildlife  
Environmentalists have said that the test will kill large numbers of sea otters, seals and sea lions in Amchitka Island, in the Aleutian chain. They also claim that the test will destroy nests of two of the world's rarest species of birds, the peregrine falcon and the American bald eagle.

The AEC has maintained that the blast, which has been approved by Congress, will have little if any negative effect on the environment and cites for evidence of this a one-megaton test on the island in 1969.

Sen. Mike Gravel, a Democrat from Alaska who has fought against the test, said that yesterday's decision is a "major breakthrough in the fight to stop this senseless project." He said the decision clearly brings about a "cessation of the test for an indefinite period of time."



Kim Kelly



Robert F. Kennedy Jr.

## Family Denies R. F. Kennedy Jr. Is a Dropout and Plans to Marry

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (Reuters)—A spokesman for the Kennedy family today denied a report that Robert F. Kennedy Jr., 17-year-old son of the late senator, had "dropped out" of school and was planning to marry a 16-year-old girl.

The National Enquirer had published a front-page story saying: "Robert F. Kennedy Jr. has dropped out of school, no longer lives with his family and has told the Enquirer that he plans to marry a 16-year-old girl he has been dating for a couple of years."

The girl was named as Kim Kelly, a blonde teenager whose family lives close to the Kennedy compound in Hyannis Port, Mass.

The spokesman, an aide of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, said the Kennedy boy "has no plans to marry."

He confirmed that Robert knows Miss Kelly, and said he now attends a prep school and lives with the family of one of the teachers.

## Senate Unit Told Mafioso Earns \$500 Weekly On N.J. Company's Payroll

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (NYT)—Nine senators listened incredulously yesterday as a New Jersey businessman told of paying \$2,156.25 a month for eight years to a Mafia chieftain who had been hired to promote sales of a detergent.

Nathan N. Sobol, president of the North American Chemical Corp. of Paterson, told the Senate Commerce Committee that the relationship not only did not spur sales but also that the contract has another five years to run.

Under questioning by members of the committee, which is investigating the infiltration of

legitimate businesses by the underworld, Mr. Sobol said he had signed the contract with the Best Sales Co. of Newark, which was run by the late Eugene J. (Gene) Catena, a New Jersey Mafia figure.

"Did you pay this tribute because you were afraid of him?" asked Sen. John O. Pastore, D., R.I.

"I was not afraid of him," Mr. Sobol stoutly insisted.

Sen. Pastore and other committee members sought repeatedly to have Mr. Sobol explain whether it was fear or recklessness that had gotten him involved in a non-cancelable contract with a known hoodlum, given him stock options, and let him use office space and credit cards.

As the only witness during a morning and afternoon of testimony, Mr. Sobol repeatedly insisted that he had really not known the background of Catena.

A long series of questions put to Mr. Sobol by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., who is committee chairman, also elicited the following:

● That many officers of the New York brokerage firm of Loeb, Rhodes & Co. own stock in North American Chemical Corp., including John L. Loeb, a senior partner.

● That among the others who have stock interest in the company are Leopold Bernstein, the company's president, and Robert W. Saroff, chairman and chief executive officer of RCA Corporation.

● That during the early 1960s the chemical company was in financial trouble and that Mr. Sobol borrowed over \$50,000 in unsecured loans from two New Jersey banks.

● That the company's detergent products have been the targets of seizure and legal actions by the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration. "The two agencies said the products were in conflict with the federal hazardous labeling act."

Warrington Contests  
Sen. Magnuson also sought to connect Mr. Sobol with Wayne B. Warrington, director of public affairs for the National Association of Food Chains, who disappeared mysteriously last May.

Before the disappearance, the association had sent a telegram to members asking them to recall a detergent being made by the company. Mr. Sobol acknowledged that his company had contacted Mr. Warrington by phone several times.

The senator and staff aides said all the mysterious questions about Mr. Sobol's associations will be resolved in the next two days of committee hearings.

'Blas' at Kremlin Gate  
MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (UPI)—An unidentified man who tossed a large firecracker near a Kremlin gateway normally used by senior Soviet officials was arrested today, witnesses said.

The device produced a loud explosion that startled tourists in Red Square, but caused no apparent damage.

## Milk Sickening To Many Blacks, Doctors Report

BAITMORE, Oct. 6 (AP)—Black children who refuse to drink milk may do so because their bodies cannot physically tolerate it, a team of Johns Hopkins doctors reports.

The report questions the value of giving black children a half-pint of milk in school programs.

Dr. David M. Paige, who headed the team from the school of hygiene and public health, said in an interview that it had been known for about ten years that many dark-skinned people lack an enzyme needed to break down lactose, the sugar contained in milk, into simpler forms. Lactose then builds up in the system and can cause bloating, cramps and diarrhea when milk is consumed in large quantities, he said.

## Ex-Skipper of Pueblo Assigned to Guam

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Navy Cmdr. Lloyd Bucher, former skipper of the spy ship Pueblo, was reassigned yesterday as chief officer of a mine barge based in Guam.

The Navy said the new assignment was a two-year tour. Since the controversial Pueblo hearing, Cmdr. Bucher has been special projects program officer at the 11th Naval District headquarters here.

## 36 Mexican Employees Seized Nominee for U.S. Treasurer Target of Immigration Raid

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Federal agents yesterday raided a business owned by President Nixon's nominee for Treasurer of the United States and arrested 36 Mexican employees who had entered the country illegally.

Mrs. Romana Banuelos, who was nominated by Mr. Nixon on Sept. 20, was working in her food products business in Gardena, Calif., when agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service raided it for the sixth time in the last three years.

When information about the raid reached Washington yesterday, administration officials quickly pointed out that Mrs. Banuelos, founder and president of the \$6-million-a-year Romana Mexican Food Products, had broken no laws. "An employer is not required to ascertain citizenship," a Justice Department spokesman said.

Illegal aliens were found working for Mrs. Banuelos's company on each of the five previous raids, Justice Department officials said, although they did not know the number of persons involved.

The Los Angeles Times quoted George E. Rosenberg, district director of the immigration service for southern California, as having said that he sent the company a letter on Aug. 8, 1969, pleading for it to stop employing illegal aliens. "It not only encourages additional aliens to enter the United States illegally," the letter said, "but it deprives United States citizens and lawful resident aliens of necessary employment."

Mrs. Banuelos was quoted after yesterday's raid as having said that she had not received a government letter and that she had not known that illegal aliens were



Mrs. Romana Banuelos

## New York Narcotics Police Said to Get \$25,000 Bribes

By David Burnham

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (NYT)—A federal strike force against organized crime in Brooklyn has obtained evidence that teams of New York policemen have received bribes of up to \$25,000 to let individual narcotics dealers avoid arrest.

The payoffs to policemen by narcotics dealers, which were described as "widespread" and "not isolated," are being investigated jointly by federal prosecutors in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The charges of payments to the police and the disclosure of the joint federal investigation were made by Dennis Dillon, head of the strike force against organized crime and racketeering for the eastern district of New York.

Shortly after the disclosures, police commissioner Patrick V. Murphy announced that during the last 18 days the 31,000-man police department had made 45 bribery arrests.

Comparing the total with the 8 bribery arrests made during the first 17 days of September, the commissioner hailed the action against the corrupters as "unprecedented" and "highly encouraging."

However, other officials in the police department, who asked not to be identified by name, said they were discouraged by the fact that only 4 of the 45 arrests had been made by policemen assigned to narcotics and gambling enforcement.

A number of groups, such as the State Commission of Investigation and the special city commission

## Hill May Quit Post In Spain, Run for Governor of N.H.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—U.S. Ambassador to Spain Robert C. Hill is considering resigning to seek the Republican gubernatorial nomination in New Hampshire, a reliable source close to the State Department said today.

Mr. Hill, 54, a native of Littleton, N.H., reportedly met here this week with top Nixon administration officials about the move.

Mr. Hill has been ambassador to Spain since 1969. He previously served as ambassador to Costa Rica, 1959-64, and to El Salvador 1964-65, and to Mexico 1967-69. The source said it is all but certain that Mr. Hill will resign his post before the end of the year.

Mr. Hill is said to be taking political soundings in New Hampshire to gauge his strength. Incumbent Republican Gov. Walter Peterson, a moderate, has been under fierce attack by conservative elements in his party, who are expected to oppose Mr. Peterson should he seek a third term next year.

Mr. Hill has been active in the Republican party and is a long-time friend of President Nixon.

## Tupamaro Leader Seized

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 6 (AP)—The arrest of Maria Teresa Labarca Ravellino, considered a main leader of the leftist Tupamaro guerrillas, was announced yesterday. Miss Labarca Ravellino, 39, was among 38 guerrillas who escaped on July 30 from the women's jail here.

More Than \$10,000  
He was then told that commissioner Murphy had mentioned individual payoffs as high as \$10,000.

"I have seen higher amounts taken," Mr. Dillon replied. "We have evidence of amounts as much as \$30,000, \$25,000 being taken from narcotics dealers."

Asked whether these payments went to individual policemen, Mr. Dillon said, "No, by teams." He later said that by referring to teams he had meant the two-man partnerships by which much of the 800-man narcotics division is organized.

"In a number of instances we have found large scale distributors carrying very large amounts of money," he continued. "When they are stopped and searched, the money comes into the hands of the police."

## Moroccans Seize U.S. Man

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Oct. 6 (AP)—Simon R. Stanley, 26, of Long Beach, Calif., was arrested yesterday as he boarded a Yugoslav vessel bound for New York. Moroccan customs men said he was carrying 65 pounds of hashish.

MEET THE VAN MOPPES  
WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMOND  
POLISHING FACTORY  
FREE FOR VISITORS  
A. van MOPPES & SON  
2-8 ALBERT CUYSTRAAT  
AMSTERDAM  
SINCE 1929

ALSO: MANUFACTURERS OF  
OWN DESIGNED JEWELS  
TAX FREE SHOPPING  
FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER

# I'm Cheryl. Fly me to the Sunshine States of America.

You think I'm just another pretty face? I'm not.

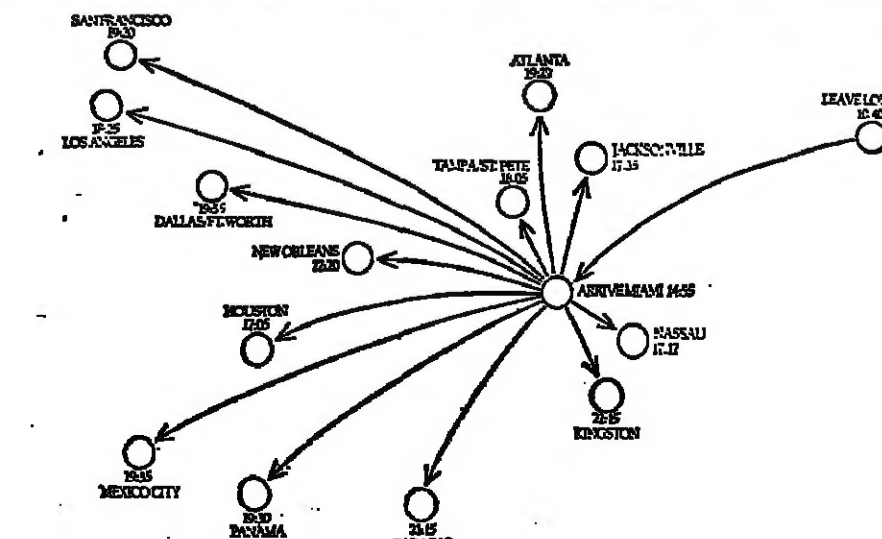
I'm a fresh attitude towards air travel to the States. A refreshingly honest definition of who we are, why we're special, and what we're doing to be even better.

Here's who we are: We're Cheryl (me), and Margie and Linda and Laura and Jo. And a lot of people behind the scenes, like Bob and Tom and Ron and Bud. (They're not just pretty faces either.)

And here's what we're doing (and why we're special): We're helping nice people (hopefully you) go to nice places in the Sunshine States of America, like Miami and other warm places in Florida and the Caribbean and Latin America, plus New Orleans and Houston and Los Angeles and San Francisco. We're helping nice people have fun en route, too: with movies\* and stereo\* and delicious meals, and just being left alone, if that's what you want.

The way we figure it: the more we like you, the more you'll like us. It's that simple.

So we're not just a bunch of people. We're an airline. And you can call us by our first name: National.



Fly Cheryl. Fly National Airlines.

For reservations call your travel agent or National Airlines, 81 Parkside, London, W.I. (01 629 8777).

\*Movies and stereo by In-Flight Motion Pictures, Inc. Available at nominal charge. National honors American Express, Barclaycard, Carte Blanche, Diners Club, UATP, our own card and cash.

## Warns Over ing Mate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—A Negro Democrat named Muskie yesterday the "harm" he did not a black running.

"Severe and sustained opposition to his presence,"

Mr. Muskie said, "is a warning to the black community that a black candidate is not a black candidate."

Mr. Muskie, a Washington member of the National Committee's staff, issued a statement that he is prepared to make a decision "and it need not be a decision" unless the court acts to rectify it.

Mr. Muskie declined to identify a number of prominent "black" he was speaking to say whether they "Muskie to recruit his support" that a black candidate was

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## Calls Church 'Tenaciously Conservative'

## Pope Doubts 'Novelties' by Synod

ROME, Oct. 6 (AP).—Pope Paul VI, describing the Roman Catholic Church as "tenaciously conservative" about matters of faith, said today that the current world Synod of Bishops would produce no radical "novelties."

But the Vatican acknowledged officially for the first time that some bishops at the synod might seek the power to ordain married men as priests.

The Pope spoke for nearly an hour in his first appearance since a cold forced him to suspend public activities Sunday. He addressed a crowd of 30,000 in St. Peter's Basilica for his weekly audience, his hoarse voice growing fainter at the end.

He attacked "some doctrinal factions"—apparently extremist lobbies—that he said had put pressure on the synod to have their views adopted. "Christianity cannot change its fundamental characteristics," the Pope warned.

Later, Bishop Enrico Bartolotti said at a news conference that a number of synod members were likely to ask Pope Paul to allow

elderly married men to become priests.

Bishop Bartolotti, who spoke on behalf of the synod secretariat, described this as the "only opening" in the centuries-old tradition of priestly celibacy. Pope Paul said last year he was prepared to consider this, although "reluctantly."

In his speech, the Pope made no mention of celibacy. He said: "Can we imagine that the hierarchy may be free to teach whatever they like, that the bishops can decide whatever they want? No."

He said the bishops had the "foremost duty" of keeping intact the "treasure of divine truths and of the traditions which have supplemented it."

"In this sense," he said, "the church is tenaciously conservative. It is necessary to say this even if this word is not liked."

The 208-member synod, now in its sixth day of work, has so far voiced overwhelming support for the Pope's affirmation of priestly celibacy. The priesthood and justice are the two topics on the synod's agenda.

## Development Reported Curtailed

## India Puts Flow of Refugees From Pakistan at 40,000 Daily

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—India has had to curtail development programs to look after millions of East Pakistani refugees who have fled to India and

there still are 40,000 of them crossing the border every day, the Rehabilitation Ministry said today.

The ministry said in a statement 9,145,500 refugees had come to India since civil strife broke out in East Pakistan last March and their numbers had put a heavy financial strain on India.

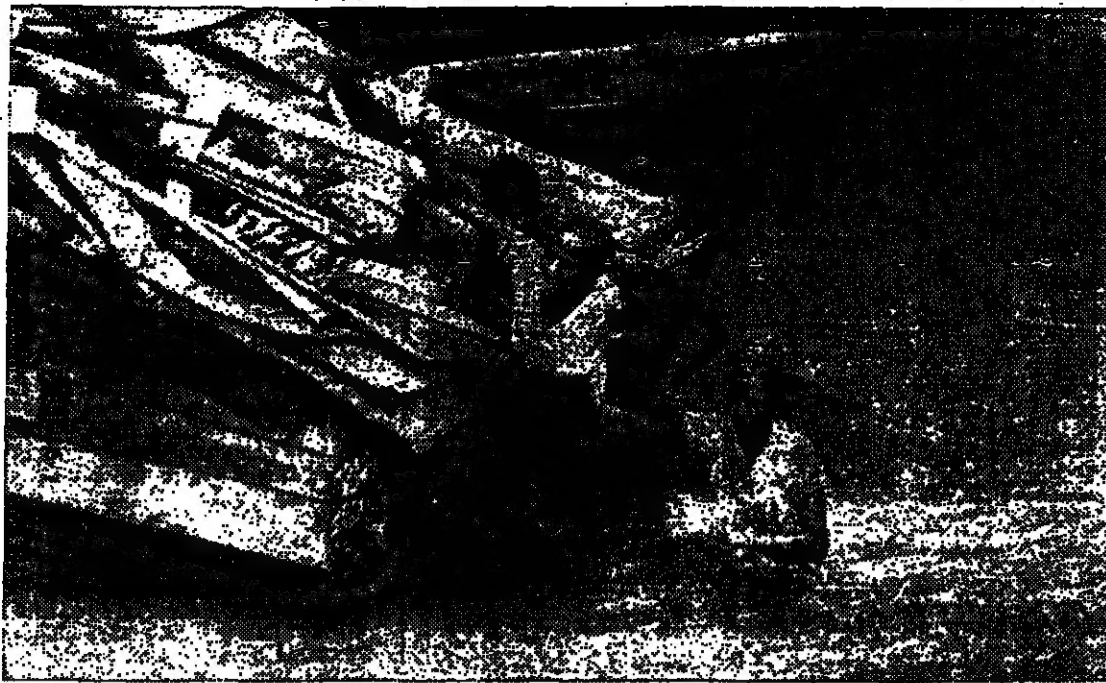
The statement described foreign aid received by the government to look after refugees as "rather insignificant." It added: "It is high time that the international community should rise to the occasion and bear the entire expenditure incurred in providing relief."

The ministry also called on the international community to find an acceptable political settlement in East Pakistan so that the refugees could return home under credible guarantees of safety of their lives and honor.

Rehabilitation Minister R. K. Khadilkar told a press conference at which the statement was released that the refugee influx was likely to grow in the coming months because of food shortages and lack of food-distribution machinery in East Pakistan.

He said the Indian government did not set any time limit for the return of the refugees. When it spoke of their going back home in six months, it had only wished that the Bengalis would be able to return in honor within that period.

"Actually, we do not see the end of the road at present," the minister said. The government was preparing to look after the refugees for an indefinite period, he said.



CEYLON FLOOD—Old woman throws up her arms in despair, next to her destroyed home north of Colombo, knee-deep in flood waters caused by recent heavy rains.

## Dane Premier Admits Defeat As Faroe Election Breaks Tie

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 6 (AP).—Nearly three weeks after his non-Socialist coalition lost 10 seats in parliament in a national election, Premier Hilmar Baunsgaard today finally conceded defeat and advised King Frederik to ask former Social-Democratic Premier Jens Otto Krag to form a new government. The non-Socialists are a three-party right-center coalition.

Mr. Baunsgaard's move, in effect, his definite resignation, came after elections in the Faroe Islands last night broke a political stalemate and paved the way for a Social-Democratic minority government led by Mr. Krag.

Mr. Baunsgaard and his non-Socialist government functioned as a caretaker cabinet since after the Sept. 21 elections in Denmark and Greenland which led to a 58-55 seat deadlock with the opposition Social-Democrats and the Marxist People's Socialist party in the Folketing (parliament). The Faroe results give the Social-Democrats 59 seats, one more than Mr. Baunsgaard's party.

In another development, Iran has banned several Danish newspapers and the semi-official news agency Ritzhaus from sending correspondents to cover the forthcoming celebrations marking the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Shah monarchy. King Frederik and Queen Ingrid are among some 80 rulers

and heads of state invited to the festivities in Iran. The celebrations and the Danish royal couple's acceptance have been heavily criticized in the Danish press recently. Also, newspapers have regarded the recent shooting of terrorists in Tehran as a grim curtain raiser, and considered that a developing nation with unsolved social problems ought not squander untold millions on entertaining royalty.

## 5 Argentine Admirals To Retire in Protest

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 6 (AP).—Five admirals applied for early retirement yesterday in a move sources said was an attempt to force the resignation of Adm. Pedro Gnavi, commander in chief of the Argentine Navy. The officers began retirement proceedings to protest the dismissal Sunday of three vice-admirals and two captains in the navy's largest purge since 1963.

## Medina Resigns

PORT McPHERSON, Ga., Oct. 6 (UPI).—Capt. Ernest Medina, who was found innocent less than two weeks ago of murder charges at My Lai, resigned from the Army Monday with "deep sorrow and regret." The officer said after his court-martial that his 16-year military career was finished despite the acquittal.

## Czech Appeals To Swedes to Help Free Wife, Child

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 6 (UPI).—The father of six-year-old Pavlina Poriskova Monday appealed to Swedish Premier Olof Palme to help obtain the release from Czechoslovakia of his arrested wife and little daughter.

Jiri Poriska talked with Mr. Palme at Government House for 40 minutes.

Mr. Poriska told Mr. Palme about his and his wife's efforts to get their daughter out of Czechoslovakia and how his wife, Anna Poriskova, was arrested last week when she made a desperate effort to "kidnap" her own child and fly her out of the country.

She was arrested with two Swedes in the village of Prostějov, near Brno, where her daughter lives with Mrs. Poriskova's parents.

Afterwards Mr. Palme said the government view has not changed. A communiqué cited a statement Sept. 13 in which Sweden's then Acting Foreign Minister Alva Myrdal said the girl was held in violation of the United Nations convention on human rights.

Nothing has been heard of Anna Poriskova or the two Swedes, Goeran Wickensberg, 27, and Christer Larsson, 27, since their arrest.

Mrs. Poriskova faces up to 18 months in prison for leaving Czechoslovakia with her husband without a permit in 1968.

## Obituaries

## Viliam Siroky, Ex-Prem Of Czechoslovakia, at 6

PRAGUE, Oct. 6 (AP).—Viliam Siroky, 69, the premier of Czechoslovakia from 1963 to 1968, died in the Prague state clinic today after a long illness, Czechoslovak radio reported.

Mr. Siroky was ousted from the premiership and Communist Party presidency and cast into political exile in September, 1963, a scapegoat for the excesses of the Stalinist period and the purge trials of the 1950s.

His chief, former president and party leader Antonin Novotny, survived another four years until replaced by the liberal Alexander Dubcek regime at the beginning of 1969.

Like the present Communist party leader of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, Mr. Siroky was a Slovak and at the end of World War II headed the Slovak branch of the Communist party.

## Attacked Husak

In May, 1960, he led the attack against former Foreign Minister Vlado Clementis, subsequently executed, and against Mr. Husak, accusing them of "bourgeois nationalism."

Mr. Husak spent nearly 10 years in prison and was fully rehabilitated only in 1963, after Mr. Siroky's fall from power.

In 1958, Mr. Siroky sent the late West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer a letter offering to open diplomatic relations on the basis of mutual equality and respect for frontiers. West Germany declined because of its Hallstein Doctrine against relations with countries who also recognized Communist East Germany. Prague's conditions today are much stiffer.

## David Vendrovsky

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (NYT).—David Vendrovsky, a Yiddish writer who was a contemporary of Sholem Aleichem, has died at the age of 94, the Soviet news agency Tass reported today.

Mr. Vendrovsky's literary career, under the pen name "Vendrov," spanned 50 years. With Sholem Aleichem and I. L. Peretz, he collaborated in the Yiddish press of Warsaw before World War I.

He was one of the few leading Soviet writers to survive the purge of Yiddish literature during Stalin's anti-Jewish campaign of 1949-52.

In his youth, Mr. Vendrovsky worked in the textile mills of Lodz, Poland, but was dismissed after he had written about the poor working conditions of the workers. For several years he

wandered through Russia, the United States and China, writing for local publications.

Among his best-known works of fiction are "Homeless," "Bumming Stories," "Right of R and "Familiar Faces."

Taking up residence in the Union after World War II, Vendrovsky depicted Jews under the new regime and published in the many outlets for writing that existed in the Union during the 1920s. During World War II, he wrote the Yiddish broadside were beamed abroad by cow radio to rally the foreign Jews.

A collection of autobiographical stories, "On the 'Thru Life'" published in 1941, appeared in Russian in 1957. Mr. V. also translated several writers into Yiddish, Jack London, Mark Twain, John Steinbeck.

## Frantisek Zachary

PARIS, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Ambassador to France Frantisek Zachary, 69, died in Prague, Czech Embassy said today.

Mr. Zachary had been in Prague in recent weeks. Before becoming ambassador in 1970, he was ambassador to Egypt and Algeria.

## Labor Party Presses Attack On Tory Policy

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 6 (UPI).—The British Labour Party today condemned Tory economic policies as "expanding economy, inflation of wealth and expansion of state-run industry."

Setting aside its misgivings over joining the Common Market, the annual rank-and-file spent the day lambasting Conservative government policies and offering what it described as "an effective Socialist policy."

Among measures it were cuts in arms or rigid control over capital and exports, increase more spending on social and extension of public ship of key industries.



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# Access to Berlin West Germanys Reach Invasive Phase' in Talks

By Ellen Lentz

OCT. 6 (NYT).—East Germany has reached the "invasive phase" in its talks on regulating vital access to West Berlin, a spokesman said today.

Mr. Bahr, of the East German government, said today on his return from a seven-hour session in Bonn that the talks are still important.

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Parisians grouped disconsolately about a parking meter yesterday.

## A Twin Dose of Grief for Paris Drivers

### Metro Strike, Parking Meters

PARIS, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—As if a crippling subway strike were not bad enough, the parking meter hit harassed Parisian motorists today for the first time.

The initial outcome was total confusion.

"It's a scandal," an onlooker declared. "In a month they'll all be smashed."

"Parisians won't stand for this," a man on a bicycle predicted.

Some 200 meters—vanguard of 1,800 which will cover the heart of the bustling Paris Right Bank—went into operation at 9 a.m. to replace the haphazard, but free, parking system of old.

For an hour, motorists tried to forget about the meters. They drew up in front of them, walked curiously around them, touched them inquisitively, read the instructions and then walked away without inserting any money.

Only a Third Pay

Soon a few motorists were putting in a token 50 centimes—the minimum offering—and by 10:30 a.m., when the first platoon of black-banded, white-coated meter maids arrived on the scene, about one third of the meters had money in them. But all were in use.

"They can't be starting today, not with the strike still on," salesman Raymond Lavandier said. He preferred not to put in a coin, but added: "This system will definitely help our never been disciplined."

If motorists were confused and divided, the meter maids seemed more so. Some started writing out tickets as soon as they arrived. Others decided to turn a blind eye to irregularities as long as the Metro strike.

now in its second day, continues to force thousands of extra vehicles on to the roads.

"We were told to be tolerant today," one explained.

Some motorists who could not find an empty meter remained true to tradition and parked their car wherever they could. They happily displayed the old parking disc, which until today had entitled them to 90 minutes' free parking.

The discs will remain valid in most areas of the city. The meter zone is at present confined to a busy central area bounded by the Place de la Concorde, the Louvre Palace, the Opera and the Madeleine Church.

Paris has been one of the few capitals to hold out against meters. The ugly effect on the elegant boulevards has been one of the official reasons for not installing them sooner.

A less official reason has been the fear that Parisians would not accept them after a lifetime of fighting for free places on pavements, at intersections, and in the middle of the street.

Streets Jammed

An elderly parking warden whose area of jurisdiction has not yet been invaded by meters said the new system would not help. "It'll always be the same mess," he forecast. "The first time there's a demonstration they'll tear them up."

Streets and sidewalks were more crammed than usual today as Parisians who usually use the subway walked, cycled or drove to work.

Only six out of a scheduled 300 underground trains were running at the rush hour this morning, on the second day of the strike. As more Parisians took their cars, traffic ground to a halt in many parts of the capital.

Roads into the city were clogged with commuters' cars. Ninety army trucks helped workers reach the city from suburbs.

Jams in central Paris were so bad shortly after midday that a police spokesman said the whole area was like "one large parking lot."

Cars parked on sidewalks made it difficult for those who had opted to walk.

Borrowed Bikes

Many of the cyclists had borrowed bicycles from their children.

Bus lines were operating but overcrowded, and lines of people were waiting at bus stops. Many Parisians put out their thumbs and got rides, but soon abandoned drivers caught in traffic jams.

Many people were late for work, including some government ministers, behind hand for the weekly cabinet meeting at the President's Elysee Palace. The meeting started 10 minutes late.

Unions tonight called subway motormen out on strike for the third straight day, promising another day of traffic jams.

The unions, asserting the Metro strike is 97 percent effective, said they are waiting for "real" talks to begin, and the management retorted that talks have already taken place.

The 2,000 striking motormen are protesting a new pay structure which they say has downgraded their status.

## Spain Wants Death Penalty For Terrorists

### Emergency Measures Would Be Permanent

MADRID, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Spain's military laws have been stiffened to provide the death penalty or jail terms of up to 30 years for guerrilla and terrorist activities, including kidnappings.

The defense commission of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Cortes (parliament) last night approved a government law introducing the new anti-terrorism articles into the code of military justice. Final approval by a plenary session of the assembly is only a formality.

Under a government decree against banditry and terrorism, revived in 1968 with the aim of smashing Basque nationalist extremists, such offenses are already tried by military courts and carry the death penalty or jail sentences ranging from 12 to 30 years.

Makes It Permanent

The new law makes such arrangements a permanent part of the Spanish military code of justice, instead of an emergency measure. It is in line with a general stiffening this year of Spanish laws to crush opposition activities.

Last June, the Cortes approved a law tightening up Spain's public order regulations, and empowering the government to slap summary fines of up to one million pesetas (about \$14,000) on its critics, with an alternative of up to three months' detention if they do not pay.

Similar penalties will fall on those responsible for kidnappings. This presumably means that if the Spanish police ever capture the Basque nationalists who last December kidnapped the West German consul in San Sebastian, they could face the firing squad if convicted by a military court, or at least 30 years in jail.

Spanish Miners on Strike

OVIEDO, Spain, Oct. 6 (AP).—A coal miners' strike in the northwestern part of Spain entered its third day today with about 3,500 men idle, labor sources said. The strikers are seeking better pay and wider social benefits.

2 Children Killed In Barcelona Storm

BARCELONA, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Two children are reported to have died as a result of heavy rains in flood-ravaged Barcelona Province.

One of the victims was said to have been washed away Monday as he left his school in a Barcelona suburb. The other child apparently died yesterday when he stepped on a live electric cable.

Roads and rail lines were blocked, many homes flooded, and Barcelona airport was closed for several hours yesterday as a result of the rains, which came only two weeks after storms and flooding claimed at least 17 lives throughout the Catalonia region of northeastern Spain.

Senate Confirms Envoy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—The Senate confirmed today the nomination of career diplomat Malcolm Topp, 55, as the new Ambassador to Yugoslavia. Action was by voice vote.

## W. German Air Charter Firm Collapse Strands Thousands

BONN, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Representatives of West Germany's largest travel agencies said today they have ordered their agents in holiday resorts throughout Europe and Africa to help evacuate thousands of stranded tourists.

The vacationers found themselves without aircraft to bring them home when the government ordered the Pan International aircraft charter firm of Munich to cease operations.

Pan International's woes began on Sept. 6 when one of its BAC-111s crashed on an auto-bahn near Hamburg, killing 22 persons aboard.

A commission of inquiry subsequently said the crash apparently was caused by negligent handling by ground crews at Hamburg airport, who put kerosene instead of distilled water into vital engine components.

Four of the firm's five aircraft were impounded by airport authorities at Dublin, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, Munich and Frankfurt.

The travel agencies estimated 4,400 tourists who booked to fly with Pan International from 15 European resorts and from Nairobi, Kenya, were deprived of their flights home.

The agencies said they had told other charter firms whose aircraft were engaged with them to fill any empty seats with the stranded vacationers and to fly them home at no cost.

They also told their agents in the resorts to advance credits to those holidaymakers who wished to complete their vacations but whose hotels refused to do further business with Pan International or its affiliate Pan Europa, because of concern over the financial position of the two companies.

Proof by Monday

Transport Minister Georg Leber told a news conference today he had ordered Pan International on Monday to cease using its two Boeing-707s and three BAC-111s to fly vacationers abroad and to produce by Monday proof of its financial ability to pursue its operations properly.

Mr. Leber said he took action against the charter company because its economic situation "no longer guaranteed the security necessary for air traffic."

Lufthansa to Fly To Moscow; No West Berlin Stop

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (NYT).—The West German airline Lufthansa will fly nonstop between Frankfurt and Moscow without landing rights in West Berlin under an air traffic agreement initiated here yesterday, a West German Embassy spokesman said today.

The spokesman added that Aeroflot, the Soviet government airline, would make a stop at Schoenefeld Airport in East Berlin on its run between Moscow and Frankfurt.

Under the present accord, Lufthansa will not fly over East Germany, but will follow a route from West Germany over Czechoslovakia into the Soviet Union.

The arrangements for the use of the West Berlin airport of Tegel and flights over East Germany have been left to later negotiations between the two German states.

The agreement, which is expected to go into effect soon after formal signature in Bonn, provides for two flights weekly by both Aeroflot and Lufthansa, which is the last major airline to receive landing rights in the Soviet Union.

Following similar arrangements by other West European airlines, Lufthansa now looks to further talks with Moscow permitting it to fly through the Soviet Union to Tokyo, the West German spokesman said.

RAF Plane Crashes

MOENCHENGLADBACH, West Germany, Oct. 6 (AP).—The pilot and navigator of a two-engine Canberra jet bomber of the British Royal Air Force were killed when their craft crashed in a field near here, the RAF reported today.

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## Revisit to Peking

So there is somebody in charge in Peking after all. And whoever he is, he reacted very quickly to the message Secretary of State Rogers meant to convey when he wondered out loud in public last Saturday about the "possibility"—as contrasted with the earlier certainty—of a visit by President Nixon to Peking. Less than 72 hours after Mr. Rogers spoke, the U.S. and Chinese governments announced simultaneously yesterday that Henry Kissinger and a sizable party of other American officials will soon be visiting Peking to make preparations for the Nixon trip.

This encouraging development makes evident that, whatever political struggle has been going on in the Chinese People's Republic, the moderate, pragmatic elements interested in improved relations with Washington remain in control. Whether it wished to or not, Moscow seems to have helped this faction, whose probable leader is Premier Chou En-lai. The Kremlin's thinly veiled displeasure at news of the scheduled Nixon visit and the almost unprecedented vigor of its diplomatic counterattack—symbolized now by the Podgorny visit to North Vietnam and the Kosygin sojourn in Algeria—must have provided valuable arguments for Chou.

The importance Peking attaches to the Nixon visit is, if anything, underlined by the announcement's timing. Chinese agreement to accept a second Kissinger mission has been won at a time when the United States is fighting in the United Nations General

Assembly to save Taiwan's seat, and just after the American-backed election of South Vietnamese President Thieu, whose lack of popularity in Peking is comparable only to that of Chiang Kai-shek.

Moreover, it must be assumed that the Chinese knew that the announcement would serve the Nixon administration well as it seeks to defuse and to deflect public attention from the planned resumption this month of massive anti-Vietnam war demonstrations in Washington and elsewhere.

Conversely, the President's estimate—which we share—of the importance of his Peking visit is implied by the evident White House determination to think positively about Communist China and to ignore such potential sources of friction as the honors shown to Black Panther leader Huey Newton during his surprise Peking visit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Dictatorship in Saigon

The lopsided election results announced by the Saigon government can give no comfort to Americans or for that matter to democratically inclined South Vietnamese. President Thieu's proclaimed 94.3 percent mandate in a one-man vote is the kind of result that could be expected from the regime in Hanoi, to which Saigon was supposed to offer a democratic alternative.

The returns shatter the theory that President Nixon's policy of unwavering support for the Thieu regime can advance the declared objective of assuring meaningful self-determination to the people of South Vietnam. President Thieu's victory undermines whatever hope is still left for a negotiated political settlement of the Vietnamese conflict and for the early peace that Mr. Nixon promised before his own election three years ago.

A reasonably fair election might have brought to power in Saigon a government willing and able to negotiate with the Communists. But President Thieu, with full U.S. government support, has now re-established himself in office for four more years on a platform of "four no's—no coalition govern-

ment, no territorial concessions to the Communists, no pro-Communist neutralism, no political freedom for the Communists."

Government banners displayed at the polls along with pictures of President Thieu proclaimed: "There is only peace in victory." Despite the vote, it is extremely doubtful that a majority of South Vietnamese support such a policy, one that the tragic course of the war long ago demonstrated to be delusive. Nevertheless, President Thieu is girding for a decisive battle with the Communists two years hence and he has made it clear that he expects direct American support in the military showdown.

It is time President Nixon disabused the Saigon regime of that expectation. Far too many American lives have been lost already in a mistaken cause that has been further demeaned by Sunday's electoral farce. The only way to persuade the one-man government in Saigon of the necessity for a turn toward a negotiated peace is by setting an early terminal date for all American military actions in Indochina, as proposed by Sen. Mansfield in the amendment which was adopted by the Senate last week.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### An Imperial Visit

It is as a symbol of his country that the Emperor Hirohito is with us and it is Britain's relations with Japan that may be furthered by the manner of his welcome. Mutual understanding needs an awareness of the Japanese setting of the visit. For more than a century Japan has been engaged in coming to terms in one way or another with Western civilization. The pursuit of equality has taken many forms, confident enough in material objectives but less certain when a national identity was at stake. In one phase allies of the West, in another the self-proclaimed leaders of an Asia revolting against Western empires, the Japanese have been content since the defeat of 1945 to shelve political plans in favor of the less contested progress of economic growth. In the West such growth was the accepted criterion of success, and Japan has shown herself a formidable entrant in the race.

—From the Times (London).

### Defending Britain

Defense of the Cape routes remains a high priority of British defense policy. Some concern must be felt at Lisbon reports that Soviet naval influence is spreading in West Africa as well as the Indian Ocean, with an implicit threat to the Guinea coastline. In these circumstances allied naval efficiency would hardly be well-served by further diversification of the South African Navy.

The Conservative government, when it came to power in June, 1970, made the proper assumptions on naval defense, but the foreign secretary has not yet been able to get his own way about this. His own department contains many people with colonial guilt complexes, and they have handled the important issue of South

African arms requirements with an almost throw-away reluctance. A decision now may be awkward, but indecision would be far worse.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### A Missed Opportunity

President Thieu has been re-elected for a four-year term in elections from which neither the chief of state nor the American leaders emerge better off. Nor are prospects of peace in the near future enhanced. The election might have permitted quiet evolution toward another type of regime if the president and Washington had allowed election preparations and the vote to take place freely. Now, on the contrary, as is indicated by many signs, South Vietnam is headed for bloody incidents between the proponents of status quo and the opponents who challenge the legality of the system.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

### Helping an Oppressor

Gradually a bloody, desperate predicament in the backlands of Bangla Desh is forcing reappraisal. But the United States, as Senator Kennedy revealed this week, is still supplying millions of dollars worth of military hardware to Yahya's army. The United Nations has not even formally addressed itself to a world political crisis which could yet lead to sub-continental war. Pakistan can be moved. But only by unrelenting diplomatic attack. Without this attack, all the money to save the starving may prolong a frightful agony. Governments must find the money and keep up the diplomatic pressure.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 7, 1921  
PARIS—A press message from Tokyo, under Wednesday's date, says that the Emperor (Mikado) is unable to walk without aid and that his difficulty in speaking has increased. Owing to the Emperor's condition, the Crown Prince Hirohito to some extent assumes the regency. He has thus recently received the new ambassadors accredited to the Court of Tokyo. The Japanese Embassy in Paris says nothing.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 7, 1896  
PARIS—The Tsar has come, and for the first time Republican Paris has seen a monarch pass in state through her streets amid the liveliest demonstrations of welcome and respect. Even the weather—the subject of so many anxious fears—proved propitious, and the much dreaded rain did not come to mar the joyful occasion. All along the route, one heard "Vive la Russie" and "Vive la France."



## One Foot in a Swamp

By Joseph Kraft

SAIGON.—The latest developments here in Vietnam make certain another early round of the distorted presidential decision-making that has always been so prominent a cause of trouble in the war.

In the middle of next month President Nixon is to announce a new schedule for the withdrawal of American troops. And makers have fallen out so that he has to make his decision with maximum exposure to the conflicting demands of Saigon, Hanoi and American public opinion.

Under current schedules, the American military presence here will be down to below 184,000 men by Dec. 1. The rate of withdrawal is averaging about 15,000 per month. Thus, just by maintaining that pace, President Nixon would have virtually all American troops out by election time next year.

But President Nguyen Van Thieu wants a continuing American military presence through 1975. He talks of 50,000 men serving as unit advisers, and providing air support with helicopters and fighter-bombers. His re-election with more than 90 percent of the vote is only going to stiffen his demands.

Without exactly saying so, the leading American officials here support President Thieu's views; they feel great gains are now being made in government ability and economic stability. They believe these gains can be fully realized only if security is assured for the next few years.

The American military, headed by Gen. Creighton Abrams, be-

lieve Saigon government forces have shown steady improvement. But recent engagements in Laos, Cambodia and Tay Ninh Province have demonstrated a heavy dependence on air support. In particular, according to one authority here, the South Vietnamese are hooked on helicopters.

But with only 500 helicopters, the South Vietnamese are a long way from having the kind of air support the United States has with its force of more than 3,000 helicopters. So almost all the American military here believe the United States should continue to provide helicopter assistance, tactical air support, and coordination on the ground. That means a residual force of about 40,000 Americans here for the next few years at least.

Even that small a residual force, however, invites obvious trouble with Hanoi. As a minimal price for a negotiated settlement, the Communists are demanding withdrawal of all American troops by a fixed date and suspension of all American air activity over Vietnam. Even if these terms are met, there is no certainty that Hanoi will make a deal. What is certain is that, unless the terms are met, the Communists will hold onto the American prisoners of war, and continue fighting in South Vietnam.

The fighting could become very severe. American Air Force and helicopter personnel, concentrated in fixed bases, would be highly vulnerable to hit-and-run rocket attacks by the Communists.

Such attacks could easily be timed for next October, when the weather will be good here in Vietnam, and the political fever intense back home. Indeed it seems credible to believe that the hard-nosed men of Hanoi could resist such an opportunity for pulling the rug out from under President Nixon.

### Saigon Pressures

But while these dangers are distant, the pressures from Saigon are immediate. So once again an American President is caught up in the chaotic decision-making process that has all along been characteristic of Vietnam.

The truly hard decision would be to go now for full American withdrawal in 1972. That would mean a difficult period in relations between Washington and Saigon. It would involve some dicey negotiations with Hanoi over possible prisoners. But it would guarantee that the 1972 American election would be fought out with the Vietnam war still on, with American troops still exposed, with American prisoners in Communist hands, and with the United States divided once again on the bloody sore that is Vietnam.

## The Dream of 'Euro-Atlantis'

By Graham Hovey

NEW YORK.—In heady New Frontier rhetoric it was the Grand Design. The Economist of London called it "Euro-Atlantis." It was the dream of a unifying, integrating Western Europe, including Britain, linked indissolubly to the United States and Canada under the umbrella of an Atlantic Alliance and Community.

It was from that position of solidarity, strength and prosperity that the West then would strive to negotiate détente with the Soviet Union and its allies: disarmament, trade, cultural exchanges, travel, general relaxation.

Is anything left of the "Euro-Atlantis" dream? Even to recall it in an America beset with domestic crises, weary of foreign commitments and hooked on revisionist history is to invite the charge that one is trying to revive the Cold War. European statesmen this autumn debate not only a sop to isolationist and protectionist forces but a declaration of economic war on America's allies.

Typical of European reaction is the recent comment of the respected Frankfurter Allgemeine that "one should no longer talk so much about Atlantic partnership, to which so many fine speeches were devoted in the past, now that Nixon has obviously declared the end of the partnership."

ship, to which so many fine speeches were devoted in the past, now that Nixon has obviously declared the end of the partnership."

### Mansfield's Blast

If Mr. Nixon has not actually declared the end of the partnership, Europeans consider that Mike Mansfield has, with his recent blast at NATO as a Cold War relic, "overstated, overmanipulated and overruined by the United States." They note that his caustic report on NATO, the majority leader felt no need to visit Germany, now as always the crucible of East-West relations in Europe.

What has changed in Europe that would justify Mr. Mansfield's charge that NATO is overmanipulated? Because of its worries about China, its own economy and the effectiveness of its grip on its Warsaw Pact partners, the Soviet Union may now be prepared to negotiate substantial agreements with the West. But Moscow clearly intends to do this from strength.

A Soviet military thrust into Western Europe remains one of the least likely of events; but Russia continues to build its armed might in every category and every area. While the United States has cut its forces in Europe by a quarter over the last four years, the number of Soviet divisions in other Warsaw Pact countries has gone up from 26 to 31.

Europeans fear that the Nixon

administration will soon be forced to accept Mr. Mansfield's proposal to cut the remaining American forces in Europe by half. If that happens, they say, why bother even to try to negotiate mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe with the Soviet side? Why should Moscow pay a price for something it can get for nothing merely by waiting?

### 'Landslide' Feared

If that happens, something else is probable. West Germany's Defense Minister, Helmut Schmidt, wrote last year that an American pullout might cause "a psychological landslide and impel a despondent Western Europe toward its first major reorientation since the end of World War II." He has not changed that prognosis.

Incidentally, in reference to Mr. Mansfield's doubt that any of the allies are willing to assume a greater share of the common NATO burden, Mr. Schmidt has pushed through a robust cabinet on 11 percent boost in West Germany's defense budget for 1972. The price he had to pay for the increase was to cut the draft term for Germans from 18 to 15 months.

Mr. Schmidt knows that if the United States abolishes the draft it probably will be impossible for him to maintain it in a prosperous West Germany, which has far more jobs than workers to fill them. In fact, if Washington abolishes the draft it will soon disappear in most of the other NATO countries.

## The U.S. and India Drifting Apart

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON.—Slowly, yet unmistakably, the bonds of friendship and strategic commitment between the United States and India are dissolving. The strains and frictions, spawned by rebellion and repression in East Pakistan, have been obvious in recent months, but there is also now discernible beneath the surface a more basic shift in attitudes here.

Some degree of official annoyance has always plagued relations between Washington and New Delhi. And for half a year now, these customary tensions have been exacerbated by President Nixon's refusal to disown Pakistan and by his eagerness to repair communications with China—the two neighbors that India fears and resents the most. The Indians, in turn, have further frayed sentiments here by seeking solace in a new intimacy with the Russians and by making a vigorous display of their resentment of American conduct.

It is thought here that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the White House early next month might take some of the heat out of the immediate quarrel. It seems doubtful, however, that Mrs. Gandhi could arrest an underlying deterioration.

### The Response

The depths of the rift are discernible so far only in private discussions with leading officials. But whenever India is mentioned to them, the response is remarkable, both for what is said and what is left unsaid.

Quickly brought to the surface here are contentions that the Indians have been pro-Soviet for a long time and, despite their professions of non-alignment, deeply antagonistic to American positions on such issues as Vietnam, the Middle East and arms control.

Moreover, the Indians are almost always spoken of here in tones of deep annoyance, as a not very "lovable" people, as a country that has become singularly "obsessed" with the rivalry against Pakistan and therefore "short-sighted" about everything else. Indians are variously described here as uncooperative and arrogant and as deserving of official sympathy only on humanitarian grounds.

India, which has received \$9 billion in U.S. aid in two decades, is no longer referred to as an Asian "scholarship" of development by democratic means. It is no longer talked about as the great "alternative" to totalitarian prescriptions for economic progress. It is no longer seen as particularly useful in luring other poor nations from the temptations of Communism. Indeed, as the fear of Communism has receded, so has the positive interest in the subcontinent.

Whereas China has been accorded almost big-power standing in the new American view of Asia—as a nation with which the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan must now share influence in the Pacific—India remains merely an object of policy—only the largest country of a vast subcontinent in which the main American objectives are the preservation of a big-power balance of influence and of commercial access for American enterprise.

There remains a firm intention to help promote economic development in both India and Pakistan. But as President Nixon wrote in his state-of-the-world message last winter, South Asia has become "increasingly important to the U.S. because 'we cannot deny our humanitarian interest in the

well-being of so many with such exigent needs because 'unresolved [between India and Pakistan] could make the area to an undesirable level of influence.'"

But these cool suggestions appear to have also the limit of American commitment. There is no fear that American co-drive the Indians toward dependence on the Russians. The contrary, some here have been heard to say, is that the Indians are now most vulnerable to the annual sowing of the seeds of a new India.

This gradual separatism from ideological and interests in South Asia is a more rigorous application anywhere else of the foreign-affairs doctrine, ed early last year: "Our must shape our own rather than—the of around."

It is certainly a far cry from the day when India's democratic was deemed an important objective even in the years of the Cold War. Eisenhower administration Pakistan into a militia and looked upon India of neutrality between West as "immoral."

Pakistan did not yield diplomatic return. If American arms largely its position against the United States, India's Middle East was a first of the "Western" repair relations with India—and evicted from a major air base for some Soviet support.

Yet the Pakistanis in how far much better Indians in official standing. Their generally discussed in terms. President Yahya thought to have been his desire to transition to a new government, and smoothing Nixon's path this year was warmly ed.

Officials here do not Yahya's repression of a Desh autonomy move East Pakistan. But it is to denounce it and cancel what they say modest amounts of pre-ferred shipments of aid and other military aid.

The passionate India to these American policy only added to the. Here, Mrs. Gandhi's is privately accused of up anti-Americanism, accused of aiding East guerrillas and risking war for the secret purp membership Pakistan for all.

Even so, American resent the persistent charges of unfairness in Washington. They po immediate provision of aid and the plan to help eight or nine million that have poured into East Pakistan.

Some high officials even acknowledge the blinding of bad luck and erratic error upon it to appear even-handed spouse to the turmoil Pakistan. But they Indian "emotionalism" in the of the crisis: a India's refusal to urge upon the East Pakistan With India's American planners could probably help in a fair degree of aid the eastern half of Pak the long-dominant we tion. Over the years, this might even evolve dependence or at least siderable weakening Pakistan state.

But there is no sym for the argument that sions in New Delhi is even-handedness appear hostile. It is a most diplomatic inversion. India's turn to make will of "American ment."

To point out these things is not to revive the Cold War or to argue that Europe has not changed. It is simply to suggest that the West, now as always, will have a better chance to negotiate the changes it seeks in its relationships with Russia and Eastern Europe if it remains united than if its members go their separate ways to talk to Mr. Brezhnev and company.

"The values and the way of life—in a word, the civilization—of the West depend on the ability of America and West Europe to work closely together in weaving a new fabric of international affairs." Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski wrote in Foreign Affairs a year ago.

There are Europeans this autumn who still believe that. What they would like is some evidence that someone in Washington still believes it.

The International Tribune welcomes letters. Short letters better chances of being heard. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters not be considered. If you wish your letters to be signed with initials, but not your name, please sign and bearing the complete address.



U.S. and  
ifting A  
By Max Frankel

Community's Leaders

# Says Jews' Emigration Is on State's Interest

By Stephens Broening

Oct. 6 (AP).—The whether to allow is not the right of the State." matter, the inter- have been given ideration and will e given primary r was Albert I. of the Communist Committee section ay the Department d, ultimately, the ds of Soviet Jews leave for Israel. spelled out the of- on Jewish emigra- a meeting with a gation of Jews at nities headquarters chief was replying on spokesman who

at Jews have the for Israel regard- availability or pre- close relatives. This led by the Decla- Rights of Man and the Liquidation of Racial Discrimina- y the Soviet Union 68." the record of the ison was made by participants. A 1,800- y of the record was e to Western cor- day.

live Statement arkas. Mr. Ivanov ost up-to-date and statement on the Jewish emigration ment of Jews to al became known. s statements held e for those in the nity who want the o recognize their ue.

e offer much to i grievances which ay delay in deliver- from relatives in ss administrative less refusal of visa- d "extra-legal per- s who have ap- ation.

v said further that for an exit visa is e strictly individual Soviet government, i, reserves for itself e go or not let go- ns," the summary

se preservation of e of the state and brain drain will be onsideration," the es Mr. Ivanov as

means that Soviet al skills—primarily the scientific and shment—will not be ave, Jewish sources ot known how this -ther intellectuals. they on Jewish as taken several Early this year, one was allowed to

## Denies His Police Guerrillas in Zambia

South Africa, Oct. 6 (AP).—Prime Minister John Vorster said tonight that South African police are pursuing guerrillas who killed a still in the Caprivi (South African-ad- outh-West Africa, umbia.

y. Mr. Vorster had etations of an an- e made yesterday ing, which seemed outh African police the border in hot guerrillas." he

## Coast Aides h Africa

BURG, Oct. 6 (Reu- ce-man delegation y Coast arrived here- relations between and its black neigh- day after South crossed the border a pursuit of African guerrillas for the first

notice visit of the delegation, led by State Ndis Koffi, is last two days and talks with Premier

Coast group is on their way home h anniversary inde- brations in Lesotho.

ISCHE KLASSEN

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TAX FREE!

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DM 250,000

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DM 50,000

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Session der HT 7/10

leave. Then as pressure and civil action increased before the party congress last March, the Soviet Union granted exit visas to the most active Jews, with little apparent regard for any brain drain, in what Jewish sources saw as an effort to "decapitate" the movement.

Since May, emigration has been reduced to a trickle. Jewish sources estimate that only about 70 families are allowed to leave every month.

In brief, the procedure for emigration requires an invitation from a family member living in the proposed country of resettlement, compilation of character references from employers, the application and then a wait.

Contradiction of Common Sense The Jewish delegation argued against the necessity of an invitation and called the requirement of character references a "contradiction of common sense" since "neither the Jews nor Israel need it."

The delegation also complained about what it called "massive extra-legal persecution" of applicants, including job demotions and dismissals as well as harassment from non-Jewish Russians.

Jewish sources reported today that Pavel Goldstein, one of the five delegation members, was dismissed Oct. 4 from his university post as a scholar of 19th century Russian literature.

The summary records Mr. Ivanov as denying the existence of extra-legal persecution, and then adding: "At this time, you should take into consideration that there exists in factories and enterprises a general opinion, and that the request for character references for exit to Israel is met there without enthusiasm."

Jewish sources said this "absence of enthusiasm" frequently contains strong anti-Semitic undertones. They say this is partly the result of Moscow's intensive propaganda campaign against Israel which encourages what many Jews perceive as latent Russian anti-Semitism.

Pogrom Feelings "The Jews taking part in the conversation warned of the danger that the formation of public opinion in relation to Jews who want to go to Israel threatens the development of pogrom feelings," the summary said.

"As an example of this, one could cite the beating of a Novosibirsk Jew who had applied for permission to go to Israel, and very recently at one of Moscow's factories, the discussion of character references was accompanied by anti-Semitic shouts and threats," it adds.

"On this question, Gen. Shu- kayev (vice-minister of the interior and a participant at the meeting) agreed that such outrageous cases should not take place and said that appropriate measures will be taken."

It was not known what action the general ordered.

Two Land Mines In his announcement yesterday, Mr. Vorster had said a policeman was killed and four others seriously injured when two land mines laid by guerrillas exploded in the Caprivi Strip—a heavily patrolled finger of South West Africa jutting out to form a border with Angola, Zambia, Rhodesia and Botswana. The incident occurred near Katima Mulilo, on the Zambezi River border with Zambia.

Mr. Vorster said that he had warned other states previously that South African police were prepared to cross their border in pursuit of terrorists and added, "This is therefore being done in this case."

But today he denied he had said police had crossed the border.

Zambia Asks UN to Act UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Zambia tonight called for an emergency Security Council meeting to consider what it called "criminal acts of aggression against Zambia" launched by South African forces from South-West Africa.

A Zambian letter to the Security Council charged that yesterday South African forces crossed into Zambian territory from the Caprivi Strip in the latest in a series of "violations against the sovereignty, airspace, and territorial integrity" of Zambia.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Friday, October 8, 9 p.m. (Volcanillo)

Recital Claudio

ARRAU

Beethoven—Schumann—Chopin—Liszt



**PARCHED EARTH POLICY**—A group of Chinese peasants marches off to work on the high ground, crossing a bridge which spans one of the irrigation canals recently built in the Shensi district. A network of such canals has been planned to turn 247,000 acres of the arid Shensi plateau into arable land.

## Reversible Vasectomy Tests Started on Ten Men in U.S.

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (NYT).—Clinical trials have begun on a reversible vasectomy device that would make it possible for a man's fertility to be turned off or on through a simple operation in a doctor's office.

The device, which has worked well in guinea pigs and is now being tried in 10 men, involves a tiny valve placed in the sperm ducts that can be turned on or off like a faucet.

The method was one of several possible approaches to reversible vasectomy described by Dr. Joseph E. Davis, a New York urologist, at a seminar here.

Other approaches, which are less advanced in development, involve a metal clip that would clamp down the opening of a sperm duct, and a tube that can be inflated inside the ducts.

Beads and Rings Other devices being investigated include a series of beads placed inside the ducts, with ties between each bead, and plugs made of synthetic inert materials.

Current methods of vasectomy, which involve cutting the sperm ducts, result in a pregnancy rate of 25 to 30-percent after reconstructive surgery on the ducts, Dr. Davis told the seminar at New York Medical College.

The operation for a reversible vasectomy is basically the same as that currently used for a vasectomy except that instead of cutting and tying the ducts, a valve is inserted in them.

Typical reasons for requesting reversal of what is generally regarded as a permanent contraceptive procedure are divorce or death of the wife and remarriage, or death of children.

Lifelong Contraceptive Vasectomy has become an increasingly popular method of birth control in the United States. Last year, 500,000 to 700,000 men underwent the sterilization. Experts believe that vasectomy would be used even more widely if it were potentially reversible.

Dr. Davis' valve, called the Bionix Control, is a tiny, T-shaped device made of gold and stainless steel. The crossbar containing the microvalve fits inside a sperm duct, which has a diameter of 30/1,000ths of an inch. The leg of the "T" sticks out from the duct and turns the valve to the "on" or "off" position.

Potentially, the device could be used as a lifelong contraceptive, turned on or off according to the man's desire to procreate. Dr. Davis and his colleague, Dr. Marc these Freund, both on the staff of the New York Medical College, estimate that the device will be ready for large-scale clinical trials within a few years.

Dr. Freund noted that there was already available a technique for making vasectomy "reversible"—the frozen-sperm bank at which a man could deposit his sperm prior to vasectomy in case he later changes his mind.

One such commercial bank, the Idant Corp., expects to open in New York next month. The bank will be able to store the semen of 10,000 men a year, according to Dr. Jerome A. Silber, Idant's director of laboratories. The pro-

jected cost is \$60 for freezing the specimens and \$18 a year for storage.

Dr. Freund said that frozen human sperm have been shown to remain fertile for at least 10 years "and there is no reason why fertility wouldn't be maintained for 20 years," which would cover the needs of most vasectomy patients.

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**PARIS AMUSEMENTS**

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Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Friday, October 8, 9 p.m. (Volcanillo)  
Recital Claudio  
**ARRAU**  
Beethoven—Schumann—Chopin—Liszt

## Hirohito, Mountbatten Chat In Private Meeting at Palace

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Emperor Hirohito of Japan and Earl Mountbatten, who accepted the surrender of Japanese forces in 1945, met in private tonight at Buckingham Palace.

They were alone except for an interpreter, sources reported. Their meeting removed a cloud from the three-day state visit to London of Emperor Hirohito.

An aide of Earl Mountbatten, 70-year-old uncle of the queen, said Monday night that because of previous engagements, he would be out of London for the duration of the emperor's visit.

The absence of Earl Mountbatten—the Allied commander in Southeast Asia during World War II—from state functions gave added emphasis to opposition to the visit expressed by many of Britain's Pacific war veterans.

But the aide stated yesterday that Earl Mountbatten "did not intend to snub" Hirohito.

Palace sources said that during tonight's meeting, the two "chatted." There were no other details. The mass-circulation Daily Ex-

press newspaper reported that the Japanese had been aware of the earl's reluctance to meet Hirohito in public, but "were dismayed" when he did not attend a Buckingham Palace banquet at which senior members of the royal family, led by the queen, entertained the imperial party.

Earlier today, a man who said he had been tortured while he was a Japanese prisoner of war shouted abuse at Hirohito as the emperor was driven to a diplomatic reception.

Hirohito seemed oblivious to the incident, and the rest of the day was passed pleasantly with a visit to the Royal Society, lunch at Hampton Court and a glittering banquet tonight at the Guildhall in the old heart of London.

The modest crowds that awaited the emperor were mostly silent, as they were yesterday. Many onlookers appeared drawn, as much by the pomp of carriages and cavalry escorts as by the emperor himself.

However, noisier protests by veterans and other groups in the Netherlands, which the emperor and the Empress Nagako will visit Friday in an unofficial capacity, stirred speculation in some newspapers here that the Dutch visit might be canceled.

An official in the emperor's party, Takashi Nakamoto of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, denied this, saying that the trip will go on as planned, and that the Dutch government has satisfied Tokyo it can make "proper arrangements for the emperor's safety."

The day's highlight for the emperor appeared to be his visit to the Royal Society. There he was admitted to membership as a fellow for his contribution to "the promotion of natural knowledge," which has been the society's objective since its founding in 1660.

The emperor is a recognized marine biologist, and he inspected shell and jellyfish specimens in a tour of the society's exhibits.

2 Korea Agree  
To Talks on  
Border Visits

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Oct. 6 (NYT).—The North Korean Red Cross agreed today to a South Korean proposal to hold full-dress talks between the two regimes' Red Cross societies on bringing together families that have been separated by the division of Korea.

The talks are to be held alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang, the respective capitals of the South and North.

The agreement, reached at the third preliminary meeting here of the Red Cross societies, marked a major breakthrough in their attempts to arrange contacts and reunions of some 10 million Koreans separated 25 years ago.

## Short Makes Long Night

POZZUOLI, Italy, Oct. 6 (UPI).—A short circuit set off a slow earthquake alert siren last night, touching off a mass flight from this ancient Roman seaport.

Thousands of Pozzuoli's 68,683 inhabitants, fearing a repetition of earth tremors which caused evacuation of one of the city's districts 18 months ago, fled by foot or car towards Naples, 7.5 miles away.

Police with megaphones toured the streets, declaring that it was a false alarm. But it was two hours before everyone got the word and calm was restored.

Russians Report  
Trade Official  
Lost in Belgium

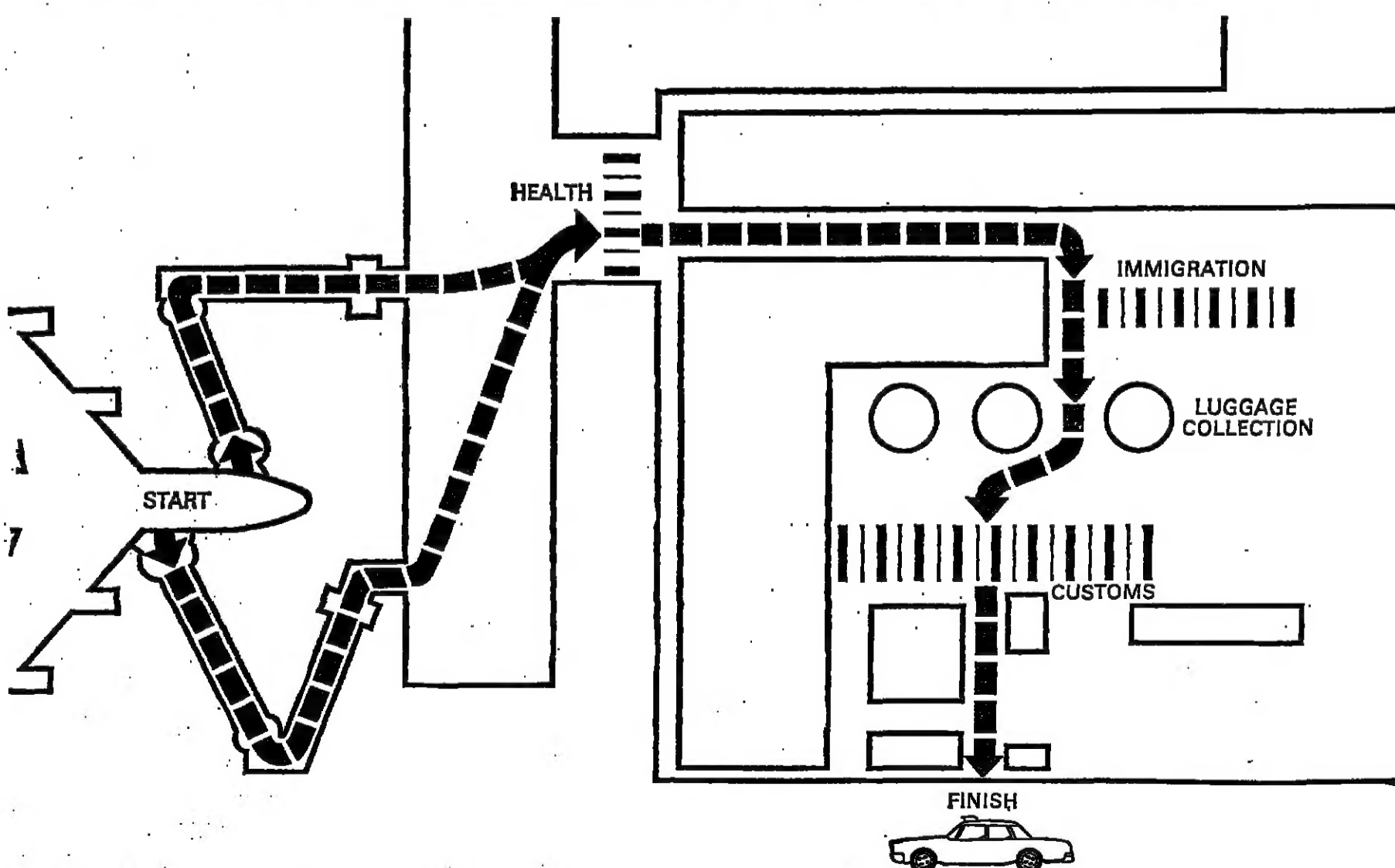
BRUSSELS, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Anatoli Tchibotarev, 38, a clerk at the Soviet trade mission here, disappeared last Sunday, a spokesman for the Soviet Embassy said today.

The spokesman explained that Mr. Tchibotarev failed to return after a Sunday afternoon drive and was accordingly reported missing to police.

But he refused to comment on press reports that Mr. Tchibotarev, who is married and has one child, may be planning to seek political asylum in Belgium. Mr. Tchibotarev has been in Brussels for nearly a year.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry earlier today said Mr. Tchibotarev, who does not have diplomatic status, had not asked for political asylum.

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**Indicates U.K. Tightens Controls  
on 'Hot' Money Inflow****Agreement on  
Tile Pact**

**Accord With U.S.  
Than Quotas**

**SAKI, Japan, Oct. 6** (AP)—Premier Eisaku Sato today said that Japan is concluding a governmental agreement with the United States by restricting Japanese textile imports by the Sato-Sato agreement.

Mr. Sato said, a new conference that U.S. quota restrictions much stricter than Japanese control.

The government would explain its reasoning to textile makers.

**J.S. on Imports**  
NGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Imports declined 3.1 percent from July but 27 percent from August.

Commerce Department today said imports totaled the 504 million square yards, while for the first eight months of the year to more than 4 billion yards—37 percent more than a year earlier.

Textile exports valued \$1.5 billion, compared with \$1.1 billion a year earlier.

Imports of textiles from Japan, Taiwan and South Korea increased 41 percent in the first eight months and 67 percent of all U.S. imports, compared with a year earlier.

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**U.K. Industry  
Is Optimistic  
About Outlook**

**LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ).**—Businessmen are more optimistic about Britain's economic outlook than they were in June, a survey by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) said today.

The CBI said the increase was the largest rise in expectations for some years.

It said the level of incoming orders improved, and companies expect the improvement to continue over the next four months.

The survey showed that the balance of replies indicate 55 percent expecting a rise in average costs per unit of output against 77 percent in June.

The CBI said experience suggests that the changes shown in the survey may indicate the beginning of economic expansion which will show itself in the official figures in the next six months.

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LONDON, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Britain today tightened restrictions to stop the continuing inflow of "hot" money which has been pouring into London during the dollar crisis.

The move—described by the treasury as a strengthening of control measures—was announced shortly after sterling's dollar rate had risen to its highest since President Nixon proclaimed his save-the-dollar measures on Aug. 15.

Sterling and British investments in general have recently been so popular with overseas speculators that millions of dollars have poured in to buy them. The influx of dollars had had the effect of increasing sterling's value so that its effective dollar revaluation rate has been rising almost daily. Today it was up to just under 4 percent.

**Action Fails**  
Measures taken by the government two weeks ago have not stemmed the inflow. Today, the treasury imposed a new ban on non-residents from adding to their holdings of certain types of sterling investments.

They are: British government securities, including treasury bills, securities guaranteed by the government or local authorities, sterling certificates of deposit, sterling acceptances and commercial bills and promissory notes denominated in sterling.

The new ban threw the financial markets into a state of confusion while the experts worked out how it would affect them and their clients.

The first positive reaction was a massive drop in sterling's dollar rate. Before the announcement it had put on 27 points during the day, taking it up to \$2.4824—the highest it has ever been since sterling's devaluation in 1967.

Within minutes of the new ban it started to come down rapidly and within an hour it was being quoted at \$2.4678—a drop of 46 points in as many minutes.

At this rate it represented a revaluation of just under 3 1/2 percent—a level which some dealers believed the government was aiming at.

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NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ).

—An examination of U.S. productivity gains in the recent past shows a fairly good rate of increase. But over the past 20 years there has been a dramatic decline in the annual rate of productivity increases, and compared with those in most other major industrial countries, the U.S. gains are poor.

No economic statistic can measure exactly a worker's productivity, and approximations become difficult in certain fields such as service businesses and artistic endeavors. But economists have managed to construct various statistical series that give a reasonably reliable indication of productivity trends.

Productivity is a key determinant of the economic health of a nation. A 0.1 percent increase in this year's rate of productivity growth would add about \$1 billion to the U.S. 1971 Gross National Product. In the 1960-65 period of nearly inflation-free economic expansion, unit labor costs here rose an average of only 0.4 percent a year. Without productivity advances, the average annual rise in labor costs would have exceeded 4 percent.

At the start of 1970, hourly output of U.S. workers was only 1.8 percent higher than in 1967. But by the second quarter of this year, it was 6.5 percent above the 1967 level. The recent increase, most economists agree, in part reflects a return to work after the General Motors strike last year. But more importantly it reflects the fact that business generally has been recovering from a year-long recession that ended in the fourth quarter last year.

Unit labor costs here rose at an annual rate of a little more than 3 percent in the first half of 1971, or about half the rate recorded for all of 1970, largely as a result of the increase in productivity. Without the rise in output per man-hour, unit labor costs would have risen much more sharply, raising compensation per man-hour in the first half of the year rose at a 9 percent annual rate, while the compensation rate increased only 6.8 percent in 1970.

The increase in productivity is slowing considerably, however, as the following table shows.

**Output per Man-Hour Increase**

	1950-70	1965-70	1960-69	1969-70
.....	3.0 percent	2.1 percent	0.7 percent	0.9 percent

The slowing, most analysts maintain, reflects more than merely the end of the 1961-69 business expansion, and the advent of the 1969-70 recession. They say the sustained business expansion after 1960, with its declining unemployment rates, played a part in the productivity lag after 1965. They claim that the unusually long prosperity period led to a careless, lazy attitude among employees. This attitude, it is argued, is continuing, despite the recession and the relatively high jobless rates of recent months.

Many analysts believe that work "has become more and more of an anathema to workers."

The growing role of service businesses in the economy also has severely affected productivity gains. It is difficult to increase productivity in such businesses, which employ 60 percent of the work force, up from only 45 percent after World War II. Service industries ranging from retail stores to government bureaus are expected to account for 70 percent of the work force by 1980.

In addition, the years of sharp increases in farm productivity are apparently ended. Productivity on the farm rose at an annual rate of 5.7 percent in the 1950-70 period. But the sharpest gains occurred in the earlier part of the period, and further gains will be increasingly difficult to achieve.

The following table shows productivity in industries other than agriculture. The percentages for each of the decades represent average annual rates of increase.

**Output per Man-Hour Increase**

	1950-70	1965-70	1960-69	1969-70
Railroads	8.0	4.4	4.7	8.7
Coal	4.0	2.9	2.9	0.8
Tires	4.0	2.9	2.9	0.8
Glass	2.4	0.7	2.4	0.7
Steel	2.4	0.7	2.4	0.7
Aluminum	2.4	0.7	2.4	0.7
Footwear	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0

These diverse patterns suggest the difficulty that government economists face in trying to establish an equitable arrangement for Phase Two of their controls program. It is widely believed that wage increases will be linked by formula to productivity gains. But it will be difficult to apply formulas fairly when there is little or no productivity advance in such businesses as footwear, and so much in those such as railroads.

Many economists say U.S. productivity increases are poor when compared with those in other industrial lands. The following table compares productivity gains in these nations over the last five years.

**Output Per Man-Hour Yearly Gain, 1965-70**

Japan	14.2 percent
Netherlands	8.5 percent
Sweden	7.9 percent
France	6.6 percent
Germany	5.3 percent
Italy	5.1 percent
United Kingdom	3.6 percent
United States	2.1 percent

One factor blamed for the poor U.S. productivity record is the relatively small percentage of the GNP that is spent for capital equipment. Such equipment and new facilities generally replace older, less efficient equipment, resulting in productivity increases.

The following table, taken from a study by American Machinists, a trade magazine, describes capital investment as a percentage of the GNP. The figures represent annual averages in the 1960-1969 period.

**Capital Investment as Percent of GNP**

Japan	27 percent
Netherlands	20 percent
Sweden	20 percent
Germany	18 percent
France	18 percent
Italy	14 percent
United Kingdom	14 percent
United States	13 percent

Some economists say the similarities in the rankings in the last two tables suggest the danger inherent in an attempt by the Nixon administration to include profit controls in Phase Two. They say if profit were curtailed, capital investment also would decline, eventually slowing productivity increases dependent on new equipment.

**U.S. Productivity Gains Slowing  
Its Competitors  
Are Doing Better**

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1971

- 1971 - Stocks and Bonds										- 1971 - Stocks and Bonds													
High	Low	Div. in \$	100% First	High	Low	Last	Chg	100% First	High	Low	Last	Chg	100% First	High	Low	Last	Chg						
356	22	Balt GE 1.62	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	357	19	19	Copper	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	491	37%	GAMCO	41	21	39	29%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	358	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	492	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	359	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	493	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	360	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	494	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	361	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	495	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	362	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	496	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	363	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	497	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	364	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	498	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	365	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	499	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	366	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	500	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	367	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	501	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	368	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	502	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	369	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	503	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	370	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	504	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	371	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	505	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	372	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	506	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	373	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	507	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	374	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	508	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	375	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	509	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	376	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	510	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	377	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	511	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	378	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	512	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	379	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	513	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	380	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	514	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	381	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	515	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	382	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	516	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	383	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	517	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	384	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	518	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	385	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	519	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	386	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	520	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	387	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	521	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	388	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	522	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	389	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	523	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	390	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	524	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
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15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	398	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	532	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	399	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	533	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	400	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	534	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	401	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	535	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	402	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	536	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	403	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	537	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	404	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	538	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	405	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	539	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	406	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	540	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	407	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	541	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	408	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	542	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	409	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	543	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	410	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	544	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	411	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	545	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	412	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	546	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	413	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	547	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	414	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	548	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	415	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	549	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	416	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	550	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	417	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	551	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	418	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84%	24%	552	37%	GATF	1.60	1.4	5.5	55%
15	15	Gen Bldg 1.20	75	31	33%	31	21 1/2 + 3/4	419	19	19	Copper TR	159	84%	84%	84								

70	53	26%	25%	26%	25%	-1%
72	8	23%	23%	23%	23%	+1%
	6	7%	7%	7%	7%	

[illegible]

24	17.4	17.5	17.4	17.4
221	43.4	43.5	43.4	41.1+1
17	23.2	23.4	23.2	23.4-1.6

[illegible][illegible]



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

### U.S. Commodity Prices

**NEW YORK, Oct. 6.**—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

May	51.75	52.50	51.75	52.25	51.
Jul	52.75	53.20	52.75	53.00	52.
Aug	52.25	52.50	52.25	52.50	52.
Sep	79.50	79.95	79.50	79.95	79.95

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Yearago	b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.
<b>FOODS</b>			
Pecca Acorn, lb. ....	38 1/2	38 1/2	
Pecca Santos B. ....	4 1/2	38 1/2	
<b>TEXTILES</b>			
Princelino 64-80 28 1/2 yd. ....	37 1/2	38 1/2	
<b>MINERALS</b>			
Iron. 2nd Pilry (Pill.) ton. ....	35-36	43-44	
Iron. 2nd Pilry Pilry. ton. ....	78-80	74-80	
Iron. 2nd Pilry Pilry. ton. ....	45-48	45-48	
Iron. 2nd Pilry Pilry. ton. ....	14-14 1/4	14 1/4	
Copper elec. lb. ....	52 1/2-53	50	
Copper (Pilry) lb. ....	1 5/16	1 1/4	
Copper (Pilry) lb. ....	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Silver N.Y. oz. ....	1 1/4	1 1/2	
Silver N.Y. oz. ....	1 1/4	1 1/2	
<b>COMMODITY INDEXES</b>			
Broody's Index (base 100)			
Dec. 31, 1931. ....	604.4		
* Nominal. / Asked			
<b>NEW YORK FUTURES</b>			
Oct. 6, '71			
Wheat No. 11; March '73 4.76-75			
May '73 4.82, July '73 4.88, Sept. '73			
May '73 4.88, March '73 4.81 b.			
Oct. 4.84 b. Dec. 4.74 b. March			
May '73 4.83 b. May '72 66.0 b. July '72			
65.0 b.			
Dec. 25.40, March '72 25.65,			
May '72 23.00, July '72 23.35, Sept. '72			
23.65, Dec. '72 24.12.			
Copper: Oct. 48.50, Dec. 47.50, Jan. '73			
47.50, March '73 47.50, May '73 47.00,			
July '73 47.50, Sept. '73 48.50, Oct. '73			
48.50.			
Oct. 50.00, Jan. (from concentrated):			
Oct. 50.00, Jan. 50.00, March '73 50.00,			
May '73 50.00, Sept. '73 50.00 b.			
Potatoes: Nov. 23.00, March '73 23.00,			
May '73 23.00, Sept. '73 23.00 b.			
Oct. 23.00, March '73 23.00, May '73			
23.00, Sept. '73 23.00 b.			
Oct. 23.00, March '73 23.00, May '73			
23.00, Sept. '73 23.00 b.			
(a) asked, (b) bid, (n) nominal.			
<b>SILVER</b>			
Oct. New 1.32 1/2, 1.33 1/4, 1.34 1/4, 1.35 1/4			
Nov. 1.36 1/2, 1.37 1/2, 1.38 1/2, 1.39 1/2			
Dec. 1.40 1/2, 1.41 1/2, 1.42 1/2, 1.43 1/2			
Jan. 1.44 1/2, 1.45 1/2, 1.46 1/2, 1.47 1/2			
Feb. 1.48 1/2, 1.49 1/2, 1.50 1/2, 1.51 1/2			
Mar. 1.52 1/2, 1.53 1/2, 1.54 1/2, 1.55 1/2			
Apr. 1.56 1/2, 1.57 1/2, 1.58 1/2, 1.59 1/2			
May 1.60 1/2, 1.61 1/2, 1.62 1/2, 1.63 1/2			
Jun. 1.64 1/2, 1.65 1/2, 1.66 1/2, 1.67 1/2			
Jul. 1.68 1/2, 1.69 1/2, 1.70 1/2, 1.71 1/2			
Aug. 1.72 1/2, 1.73 1/2, 1.74 1/2, 1.75 1/2			
Sep. 1.76 1/2, 1.77 1/2, 1.78 1/2, 1.79 1/2			
Oct. 1.80 1/2, 1.81 1/2, 1.82 1/2, 1.83 1/2			
Nov. 1.84 1/2, 1.85 1/2, 1.86 1/2, 1.87 1/2			
Dec. 1.88 1/2, 1.89 1/2, 1.90 1/2, 1.91 1/2			
Jan. 1.92 1/2, 1.93 1/2, 1.94 1/2, 1.95 1/2			
Feb. 1.96 1/2, 1.97 1/2, 1.98 1/2, 1.99 1/2			
Mar. 2.00 1/2, 2.01 1/2, 2.02 1/2, 2.03 1/2			
Apr. 2.04 1/2, 2.05 1/2, 2.06 1/2, 2.07 1/2			
May 2.08 1/2, 2.09 1/2, 2.10 1/2, 2.11 1/2			
Jun. 2.12 1/2, 2.13 1/2, 2.14 1/2, 2.15 1/2			
Jul. 2.16 1/2, 2.17 1/2, 2.18 1/2, 2.19 1/2			
Aug. 2.20 1/2, 2.21 1/2, 2.22 1/2, 2.23 1/2			
Sep. 2.24 1/2, 2.25 1/2, 2.26 1/2, 2.27 1/2			
Oct. 2.28 1/2, 2.29 1/2, 2.30 1/2, 2.31 1/2			
Nov. 2.32 1/2, 2.33 1/2, 2.34 1/2, 2.35 1/2			
Dec. 2.36 1/2, 2.37 1/2, 2.38 1/2, 2.39 1/2			
Jan. 2.40 1/2, 2.41 1/2, 2.42 1/2, 2.43 1/2			
Feb. 2.44 1/2, 2.45 1/2, 2.46 1/2, 2.47 1/2			
Mar. 2.48 1/2, 2.49 1/2, 2.50 1/2, 2.51 1/2			
Apr. 2.52 1/2, 2.53 1/2, 2.54 1/2, 2.55 1/2			
May 2.56 1/2, 2.57 1/2, 2.58 1/2, 2.59 1/2			
Jun. 2.60 1/2, 2.61 1/2, 2.62 1/2, 2.63 1/2			
Jul. 2.64 1/2, 2.65 1/2, 2.66 1/2, 2.67 1/2			
Aug. 2.68 1/2, 2.69 1/2, 2.70 1/2, 2.71 1/2			
Sep. 2.72 1/2, 2.73 1/2, 2.74 1/2, 2.75 1/2			
Oct. 2.76 1/2, 2.77 1/2, 2.78 1/2, 2.79 1/2			
Nov. 2.80 1/2, 2.81 1/2, 2.82 1/2, 2.83 1/2			
Dec. 2.84 1/2, 2.85 1/2, 2.86 1/2, 2.87 1/2			
Jan. 2.88 1/2, 2.89 1/2, 2.90 1/2, 2.91 1/2			
Feb. 2.92 1/2, 2.93 1/2, 2.94 1/2, 2.95 1/2			
Mar. 2.96 1/2, 2.97 1/2, 2.98 1/2, 2.99 1/2			
Apr. 3.00 1/2, 3.01 1/2, 3.02 1/2, 3.03 1/2			
May 3.04 1/2, 3.05 1/2, 3.06 1/2, 3.07 1/2			
Jun. 3.08 1/2, 3.09 1/2, 3.10 1/2, 3.11 1/2			
Jul. 3.12 1/2, 3.13 1/2, 3.14 1/2, 3.15 1/2			
Aug. 3.16 1/2, 3.17 1/2, 3.18 1/2, 3.19 1/2			
Sep. 3.20 1/2, 3.21 1/2, 3.22 1/2, 3.23 1/2			
Oct. 3.24 1/2, 3.25 1/2, 3.26 1/2, 3.27 1/2			
Nov. 3.28 1/2, 3.29 1/2, 3.30 1/2, 3.31 1/2			
Dec. 3.32 1/2, 3.33 1/2, 3.34 1/2, 3.35 1/2			
Jan. 3.36 1/2, 3.37 1/2, 3.38 1/2, 3.39 1/2			
Feb. 3.40 1/2, 3.41 1/2, 3.42 1/2, 3.43 1/2			
Mar. 3.44 1/2, 3.45 1/2, 3.46 1/2, 3.47 1/2			
Apr. 3.48 1/2, 3.49 1/2, 3.50 1/2, 3.51 1/2			
May 3.52 1/2, 3.53 1/2, 3.54 1/2, 3.55 1/2			
Jun. 3.56 1/2, 3.57 1/2, 3.58 1/2, 3.59 1/2			
Jul. 3.60 1/2, 3.61 1/2, 3.62 1/2, 3.63 1/2			
Aug. 3.64 1/2, 3.65 1/2, 3.66 1/2, 3.67 1/2			
Sep. 3.68 1/2, 3.69 1/2, 3.70 1/2, 3.71 1/2			
Oct. 3.72 1/2, 3.73 1/2, 3.74 1/2, 3.75 1/2			
Nov. 3.76 1/2, 3.77 1/2, 3.78 1/2, 3.79 1/2			
Dec. 3.80 1/2, 3.81 1/2, 3.82 1/2, 3.83 1/2			
Jan. 3.84 1/2, 3.85 1/2, 3.86 1/2, 3.87 1/2			
Feb. 3.88 1/2, 3.89 1/2, 3.90 1/2, 3.91 1/2			
Mar. 3.92 1/2, 3.93 1/2, 3.94 1/2, 3.95 1/2			
Apr. 3.96 1/2, 3.97 1/2, 3.98 1/2, 3.99 1/2			
May 4.00 1/2, 4.01 1/2, 4.02 1/2, 4.03 1/2			
Jun. 4.04 1/2, 4.05 1/2, 4.06 1/2, 4.07 1/2			
Jul. 4.08 1/2, 4.09 1/2, 4.10 1/2, 4.11 1/2			
Aug. 4.12 1/2, 4.13 1/2, 4.14 1/2, 4.15 1/2			
Sep. 4.16 1/2, 4.17 1/2, 4.18 1/2, 4.19 1/2			
Oct. 4.20 1/2, 4.21 1/2, 4.22 1/2, 4.23 1/2			
Nov. 4.24 1/2, 4.25 1/2, 4.26 1/2, 4.27 1/2			
Dec. 4.28 1/2, 4.29 1/2, 4.30 1/2, 4.31 1/2			
Jan. 4.32 1/2, 4.33 1/2, 4.34 1/2, 4.35 1/2			
Feb. 4.36 1/2, 4.37 1/2, 4.38 1/2, 4.39 1/2			
Mar. 4.40 1/2, 4.41 1/2, 4.42 1/2, 4.43 1/2			
Apr. 4.44 1/2, 4.45 1/2, 4.46 1/2, 4.47 1/2			
May 4.48 1/2, 4.49 1/2, 4.50 1/2, 4.51 1/2			
Jun. 4.52 1/2, 4.53 1/2, 4.54 1/2, 4.55 1/2			
Jul. 4.56 1/2, 4.57 1/2, 4.58 1/2, 4.59 1/2			
Aug. 4.60 1/2, 4.61 1/2, 4.62 1/2, 4.63 1/2			
Sep. 4.64 1/2, 4.65 1/2, 4.66 1/2, 4.67 1/2			
Oct. 4.68 1/2, 4.69 1/2, 4.70 1/2, 4.71 1/2			
Nov. 4.72 1/2, 4.73 1/2, 4.74 1/2, 4.75 1/2			
Dec. 4.76 1/2, 4.77 1/2, 4.78 1/2, 4.79 1/2			
Jan. 4.80 1/2, 4.81 1/2, 4.82 1/2, 4.83 1/2			
Feb. 4.84 1/2, 4.85 1/2, 4.86 1/2, 4.87 1/2			
Mar. 4.88 1/2, 4.89 1/2, 4.90 1/2, 4.91 1/2			
Apr. 4.92 1/2, 4.93 1/2, 4.94 1/2, 4.95 1/2			
May 4.96 1/2, 4.97 1/2, 4.98 1/2, 4.99 1/2			
Jun. 5.00 1/2, 5.01 1/2, 5.02 1/2, 5.03 1/2			
Jul. 5.04 1/2, 5.05 1/2, 5.06 1/2, 5.07 1/2			
Aug. 5.08 1/2, 5.09 1/2, 5.10 1/2, 5.11 1/2			
Sep. 5.12 1/2, 5.13 1/2, 5.14 1/2, 5.15 1/2			
Oct. 5.16 1/2, 5.17 1/2, 5.18 1/2, 5.19 1/2			
Nov. 5.20 1/2, 5.21 1/2, 5.22 1/2, 5.23 1/2			
Dec. 5.24 1/2, 5.25 1/2, 5.26 1/2, 5.27 1/2			
Jan. 5.28 1/2, 5.29 1/2, 5.30 1/2, 5.31 1/2			
Feb. 5.32 1/2, 5.33 1/2, 5.34 1/2, 5.35 1/2			
Mar. 5.36 1/2, 5.37 1/2, 5.38 1/2, 5.39 1/2			
Apr. 5.40 1/2, 5.41 1/2, 5.42 1/2, 5.43 1/2			
May 5.44 1/2, 5.45 1/2, 5.46 1/2, 5.47 1/2			
Jun. 5.48 1/2, 5.49 1/2, 5.50 1/2, 5.51 1/2			
Jul. 5.52 1/2, 5.53 1/2, 5.54 1/2, 5.55 1/2			
Aug. 5.56 1/2, 5.57 1/2, 5.58 1/2, 5.59 1/2			
Sep. 5.60 1/2, 5.61 1/2, 5.62 1/2, 5.63 1/2			
Oct. 5.64 1/2, 5.65 1/2, 5.66 1/2, 5.67 1/2			
Nov. 5.68 1/2, 5.69 1/2, 5.70 1/2, 5.71 1/2			
Dec. 5.72 1/2, 5.73 1/2, 5.74 1/2, 5.75 1/2			
Jan. 5.76 1/2, 5.77 1/2, 5.78 1/2, 5.79 1/2			
Feb. 5.80 1/2, 5.81 1/2, 5.82 1/2, 5.83 1/2			
Mar. 5.84 1/2, 5.85 1/2, 5.86 1/2, 5.87 1/2			
Apr. 5.88 1/2, 5.89 1/2, 5.90 1/2, 5.91 1/2			
May 5.92 1/2, 5.93 1/2, 5.94 1/2, 5.95 1/2			
Jun. 5.96 1/2, 5.97 1/2, 5.98 1/2, 5.99 1/2			
Jul. 6.00 1/2, 6.01 1/2, 6.02 1/2, 6.03 1/2			
Aug. 6.04 1/2, 6.05 1/2, 6.06 1/2, 6.07 1/2			
Sep. 6.08 1/2, 6.09 1/2, 6.10 1/2, 6.11 1/2			
Oct. 6.12 1/2, 6.13 1/2, 6.14 1/2, 6.15 1/2			
Nov. 6.16 1/2, 6.17 1/2, 6.18 1/2, 6.19 1/2			
Dec. 6.20 1/2, 6.21 1/2, 6.22 1/2, 6.23 1/2			
Jan. 6.24 1/2, 6.25 1/2, 6.26 1/2, 6.27 1/2			
Feb. 6.28 1/2, 6.29 1/2, 6.30 1/2, 6.31 1/2			
Mar. 6.32 1/2, 6.33 1/2, 6.34 1/2, 6.35 1/2			
Apr. 6.36 1/2, 6.37 1/2, 6.38 1/2, 6.39 1/2			
May 6.40 1/2, 6.41 1/2, 6.42 1/2, 6.43 1/2			
Jun. 6.44 1/2, 6.45 1/2, 6.46 1/2, 6.47 1/2			
Jul. 6.48 1/2, 6.49 1/2, 6.50 1/2, 6.51 1/2			
Aug. 6.52 1/2, 6.53 1/2, 6.54 1/2, 6.55 1/2			
Sep. 6.56 1/2, 6.57 1/2, 6.58 1/2, 6.59 1/2			
Oct. 6.60 1/2, 6.61 1/2, 6.62 1/2, 6.63 1/2			
Nov. 6.64 1/2, 6.65 1/2, 6.66 1/2, 6.67 1/2			
Dec. 6.68 1/2, 6.69 1/2, 6.70 1/2, 6.71 1/2			
Jan. 6.72 1/2, 6.73 1/2, 6.74 1/2, 6.75 1/2			
Feb. 6.76 1/2, 6.77 1/2, 6.78 1/2, 6.79 1/2			
Mar. 6.80 1/2, 6.81 1/2, 6.82 1/2, 6.83 1/2			
Apr. 6.84 1/2, 6.85 1/2, 6.86 1/2, 6.87 1/2			
May 6.88 1/2, 6.89 1/2, 6.90 1/2, 6.91 1/2			
Jun. 6.92 1/2, 6.93 1/2, 6.94 1/2, 6.95 1/2			
Jul. 6.96 1/2, 6.97 1/2, 6.98 1/2, 6.99 1/2			
Aug. 7.00 1/2, 7.01 1/2, 7.02 1/2, 7.03 1/2			
Sep. 7.04 1/2, 7.05 1/2, 7.06 1/2, 7.07 1/2			
Oct. 7.08 1/2, 7.09 1/2, 7.10 1/2, 7.11 1/2			
Nov. 7.12 1/2, 7.13 1/2, 7.14 1/2, 7.15 1/2			
Dec. 7.16 1/2, 7.17 1/2, 7.18 1/2, 7.19 1/2			
Jan. 7.20 1/2, 7.21 1/2, 7.22 1/2, 7.23 1/2			
Feb. 7.24 1/2, 7.25 1/2, 7.26 1/2, 7.27 1/2			
Mar. 7.28 1/2, 7.29 1/2, 7.30 1/2, 7.31 1/2			
Apr. 7.32 1/2, 7.33 1/2, 7.34 1/2, 7.35 1/2			
May 7.36 1/2, 7.37 1/2, 7.38 1/2, 7.39 1/2			
Jun. 7.40 1/2, 7.41 1/2, 7.42 1/2, 7.43 1/2			
Jul. 7.44 1/2, 7.45 1/2, 7.46 1/2, 7.47 1/2			
Aug. 7.48 1/2, 7.49 1/2, 7.50 1/2, 7.51 1/2			
Sep. 7.52 1/2, 7.53 1/2, 7.54 1/2, 7.55 1/2			
Oct. 7.56 1/2, 7.57 1/2, 7.58 1/2, 7.59 1/2			
Nov. 7.60 1/2, 7.61 1/2, 7.62 1/2, 7.63 1/2			
Dec. 7.64 1/2, 7.65 1/2, 7.66 1/2, 7.67 1/2			
Jan. 7.68 1/2, 7.69 1/2, 7.70 1/2, 7.71 1/2			
Feb. 7.72 1/2, 7.73 1/2, 7.74 1/2, 7.75 1/2			
Mar. 7.76 1/2, 7.77 1/2, 7.78 1/2, 7.79 1/2			
Apr. 7.80 1/2, 7.81 1/2, 7.82 1/2, 7.83 1/2			
May 7.84 1/2, 7.85 1/2, 7.86 1/2, 7.87 1/2			
Jun. 7.88 1/2, 7.89 1/2, 7.90 1/2, 7.91 1/2			
Jul. 7.92 1/2, 7.93 1/2, 7.94 1/2, 7.95 1/2			
Aug. 7.96 1/2, 7.97 1/2, 7.98 1/2, 7.99 1/2			
Sep. 8.00 1/2, 8.01 1/2, 8.02 1/2, 8.03 1/2			
Oct. 8.04 1/2, 8.05 1/2, 8.06 1/2, 8.07 1/2			
Nov. 8.08 1/2, 8.09 1/2, 8.10 1/2, 8.11 1/2			
Dec. 8.12 1/2, 8.13 1/2, 8.14 1/2, 8.15 1/2			
Jan. 8.16 1/2, 8.17 1/			

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDING

**ADVERTISEMENT**  
Oct. 6, '71

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds Listed  
The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them

[illegible]

## Market Summary

Month	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
May	32.81	32.53	33.87	33.97	+37
July	33.45	33.65	33.45	333.73	+40
Oct.	31.13	31.39	31.13	31.39	+26

March	30.70	30.90	30.80	23.45	+1.15
2-Bid	A-Ash				
CRICAGO FUTURES					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WHEAT					
May	1.48 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.48
July	1.47 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.46 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.47 1/2
Sept	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Nov	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Dec	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Jan	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Feb	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Mar	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Apr	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
May	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
June	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
July	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Aug	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Sept	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Oct	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Nov	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Dec	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Jan	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Feb	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Mar	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Apr	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
May	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
June	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
July	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Aug	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Sept	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Oct	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Nov	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Dec	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Jan	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Feb	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Mar	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Apr	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
May	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
June	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
July	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Aug	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Sept	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Oct	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Nov	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Dec	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Jan	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Feb	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Mar	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Apr	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
May	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
June	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
July	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Aug	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Sept	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Oct	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Nov	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Dec	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Jan	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Feb	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Mar	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Apr	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
May	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
June	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
July	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Aug	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Sept	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Oct	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Nov	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Dec	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Jan	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Feb	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Mar	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Apr	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
May	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
June	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
July	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Aug	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Sept	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Oct	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Nov	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Dec	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Jan	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Feb	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Mar	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Apr	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
May	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
June	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
July	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Aug	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Sept	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Oct	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Nov	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Dec	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Jan	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Feb	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Mar	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Apr	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
May	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
June	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
July	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Aug	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Sept	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Oct	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Nov	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Dec	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Jan	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Feb	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Mar	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Apr	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
May	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
June	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
July	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Aug	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Sept	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Oct	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Nov	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Dec	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Jan	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Feb	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Mar	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Apr	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
May	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
June	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
July	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Aug	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Sept	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Oct	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Nov	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Dec	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Jan	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Feb	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Mar	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Apr	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
May	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
June	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
July	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Aug	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Sept	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Oct	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Nov	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Dec	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Jan	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Feb	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Mar	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Apr	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
May	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
June	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
July	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Aug	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Sept	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Oct	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Nov	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Dec	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Jan	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Feb	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Mar	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Apr	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
May	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
June	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
July	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Aug	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Sept	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Oct	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Nov	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Dec	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Jan	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4
Feb	1.47 1/4	1.48 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4

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[illegible]

**Dow Jones Averages**

[illegible]

**Standard & Poor's**  
High Low Close

London 500	184.85	183.86	190.75	192.46
Japan .....	47.58	47.09	60.47	65.29
Paris .....	88.0	90.0	104.7	89.8
Switzerland .....	434.03	433.38	518.51	493.90
Tokyo (12)...	181.47	181.81	209.00	148.03
425 Industrials	110.57	108.77	110.24	+77
20 Railroads	46.85	46.04	46.62	+20
35 Utilities	57.69	56.66	57.50	+56
500 Stocks	100.13	98.49	99.82	+71

Shares		Buy		Sales		*Sh	
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Oct. 8	232,187	428,932	3,575
Oct. 4	398,563	542,870	2,411
Oct. 1	238,616	431,331	2,421
Sept. 30	209,263	437,768	1,859
Sept. 29	171,699	335,364	1,698

These totals are included in the

For McKess	Nor/Sim pf
Gray Drug	PepsiCo
Grand	

[illegible]

ales figures.

**REISS & CO. BANKERS**

Zürich

No. 21, 23, 27, 29, Bahnhofstrasse 32,  
Switzerland.  
Augsburg deposits • Money Exchange  
• Letters of Credit • Transfers •  
• Telegraphic Remittances •  
• Gold and Silver Coins •  
• Jewellery •  
• Insurance •  
• Real Estate •  
• Commission Business •  
• Agency •  
• Bankruptcy •  
• Liquidation •  
• Arbitration •  
• Conciliation •  
• Mediation •  
• Reconciliation •  
• Settlement •  
• Dispute Resolution •  
• Legal Advice •  
• Tax Consultancy •  
• Accounting •  
• Auditing •  
• Valuation •  
• Appraisal •  
• Inspection •  
• Surveying •  
• Engineering •  
• Architecture •  
• Design •  
• Planning •  
• Consulting •  
• Management •  
• Training •  
• Recruitment •  
• HR Services •  
• IT Solutions •  
• Software Development •  
• Hardware Maintenance •  
• Network Support •  
• Cloud Migration •  
• Data Backup •  
• Disaster Recovery •  
• Cybersecurity •  
• Compliance •  
• Regulatory Reporting •  
• Environmental Monitoring •  
• Health and Safety •  
• Quality Assurance •  
• Project Management •  
• Procurement •  
• Supply Chain Management •  
• Logistics •  
• Freight Forwarding •  
• Customs Clearance •  
• Import/Export •  
• Trade Finance •  
• Factoring •  
• Leasing •  
• Financing •  
• Investment •  
• Venture Capital •  
• Private Equity •  
• Hedge Funds •  
• Structured Products •  
• Derivatives •  
• Options •  
• Futures •  
• Bonds •  
• Stocks •  
• Commodities •  
• Cryptocurrency •  
• Blockchain •  
• Digital Marketing •  
• Social Media •  
• SEO •  
• PPC •  
• Email Marketing •  
• Content Marketing •  
• Influencer Marketing •  
• Affiliate Marketing •  
• Performance Marketing •  
• Conversion Optimization •  
• A/B Testing •  
• User Experience •  
• Analytics •  
• Reporting •  
• Dashboard •  
• KPI Tracking •  
• Benchmarking •  
• Competitive Analysis •  
• Market Research •  
• Customer Segmentation •  
• Target Audience •  
• Buyer Persona •  
• Sales Funnel •  
• Lead Generation •  
• CRM •  
• ERP •  
• SCM •  
• HRM •  
• Financial System •  
• Inventory Management •  
• Production Control •  
• Quality Control •  
• Supplier Management •  
• Vendor Selection •  
• Contract Management •  
• Risk Management •  
• Crisis Management •  
• Business Continuity •  
• Emergency Response •  
• Incident Response •  
• Forensic Investigation •  
• Fraud Detection •  
• Anti-Money Laundering •  
• Know Your Customer •  
• Sanctions Screening •  
• Export Controls •  
• Trade Restrictions •  
• Embargoes •  
• Sanctions •  
• Prohibitions •  
• Bans •  
• Restrictions •  
• Limitations •  
• Conditions •  
• Terms •  
• Agreements •  
• Contracts •  
• Deeds •  
• Wills •  
• Testaments •  
• Powers of Attorney •  
• Endowments •  
• Trusts •  
• Foundations •  
• Charitable Organizations •  
• Non-Profit Organizations •  
• Religious Institutions •  
• Educational Institutions •  
• Healthcare Providers •  
• Government Agencies •  
• Public Authorities •  
• Courts •  
• Tribunals •  
• Juries •  
• Judges •  
• Lawyers •  
• Solicitors •  
• Barristers •  
• Attorneys •  
• Counselors •  
• Advisors •  
• Consultants •  
• Experts •  
• Witnesses •  
• Parties •  
• Defendants •  
• Plaintiffs •  
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## Art Buchwald

## Good-bye, Senators

WASHINGTON—The Washington Senators baseball team, after playing in the capital for 71 years, has left for Texas. The elation in Dallas and Fort Worth over this turn of events can only be ascribed to the fact that no one in that part of the country has ever seen the Senators play.



Buchwald

The reason for the exodus was poor attendance, which Mr. Robert Short, the owner of the team, said was costing him a fortune. What worries people here is that the Senators may be the first of many institutions that might decide to pull out.

Perhaps in the next few years we will be reading the following press releases:

WASHINGTON, D.C. — House Speaker Carl Albert announced today that he is moving Congress to Fort Wayne, Ind., at the end of the season. "The Washington fans just don't seem to want to support Congress," Albert said at a press conference. "At our last-night session we had only five people in the gallery and our cafeteria has been running at a deficit for two years. Fort Wayne is very excited about having a major branch of the U.S. government in its town, and we're looking forward to playing there for many years to come."

## 8,000 Turkeys Burn

PONTIAC, France, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Christmas will be a sad affair for a local farmer near this northwestern French town. Every one of the 8,000 turkeys he was fattening to meet the seasonal demand was roasted alive three months ahead of schedule when a fire swept through his farm.

doesn't want a British Embassy, despite all the talk," the spokesman said. "We've had offers from all over the country to move our team, and we've decided on Palm Beach because they've guaranteed a full turnout for every one of our receptions."

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Mayor Byron Lovenshine has just confirmed that Las Vegas has finalized a deal to bring the U.S. Supreme Court to Las Vegas. The mayor told Hank Greenspan of the Las Vegas Sun that he considers the Supreme Court one of the best tourist attractions in the country, as it will bring in lawyers and defendants from all over the land.

"We sent a delegation to Washington, and we think we made the best presentation," Miami and San Juan, P.R., both made bids for the court, but we won out when we promised to build an all-weather Supreme Court building with Astro Turf in each of the justice's chambers. We can get 50,000 people in the new court building at one time."

Chief Justice Warren Burger confirmed Mayor Lovenshine's announcement. "We're going to miss Washington," he said on the radio. "But while most people here said they were behind the Supreme Court, they wouldn't come out for our decisions. Las Vegas sounds like a great Supreme Court town."

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A blue-ribbon delegation consisting of lawyer Edward Bennett Williams, Mayor Walter Washington and City Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn paid a visit to President Nixon this morning in a last-minute effort to persuade him not to move the White House to Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Nixon said he had no choice. The people in Washington did not appreciate a President in their town, and he blamed criticism by the news media for the lack of support for the present administration. Mr. Nixon said:

"It's always a tragedy when a city loses a White House, but there are other things that have to be taken into consideration. Nebraska has the No. 1 football team in the country, and I believe a President of the United States should always be in the town with the No. 1 team."

In France, a man named Léopard cannot, so to speak, change his spots, but a man named Camel can get over that hump. Mr. Hair (Le Poil) and Mr. Foot (Pied) can't change their names, but Messrs. Tripe, Cheese and Cemetery can. Mr. Moche can change his name but Mr. Vilain can't, though both words mean 'ugly.'

## What's in a Name and How to Change It

PARIS—What isn't in a name? The wrong name, two English psychologists have found, can cause not only embarrassment, but acute suffering and even mental illness.

The two psychologists, Christine Bagley and Louise Evans-Wong, have according to London's Sunday Times, investigated the effects upon children of having such Christian names as Matilda and Philomena and such surnames as Handbag, Overflow and Placenta. Their studies revealed, not surprisingly, that children with unusual names, although they had no other abnormalities, often suffered from psychiatric imbalance.

Similar studies at Harvard among 3,000 students showed a significant link between the drop-out rate and people with odd names.

In the view of Drs. Bagley and Evans-Wong an unusual name makes a child unpopular and affects his self-image. Among the psychologically disordered children they studied were such surnames as Squelch, Shutter, Mucky, Fidget and Pansey.

Other English people bear with the hereditary stiff upper lip surnames that are unprintable except in the telephone directory. Those who for any reason want to change their names can do so cheaply and simply by deed-poll. Among fairly recent English name changes was a Mr. Geoffrey Saxe. It wasn't that he personally was embarrassed, Mr. Saxe explained. It was for his daughters' sake.

## La Patrie

In France, the name-changing process is, of course, much more complicated and grave. "The substitution of a name is a serious measure," writes Daniel Papp of the French Consell d'Etat in the definitive article on the subject, "Les Changements

de Nom Dans le Droit Français" ("Etudes et Documents," Consell d'Etat, 1967).

The changing of a name, the author points out, affects not only the name changer but la patrie.

"It is to the public interest that certain family names not disappear and that people be unable to use a name to hide their true identity."

The basic name-changing law goes back to the Revolution (the law of 11 Germinal an XI), and the final authority is the Consell d'Etat or Council of State. What Solomonic decisions these worthies must make. No one should bear a ridiculous name, the law states, but what is ridiculous?

The names Canard, Vache and Veau are ridiculous, is the ruling, but Boeuf, Tau-

## Mary Blame

rean and Chevre are not. A man named Léopard cannot, so to speak, change his spots, but a man named Camel can get over that hump. Mr. Hair (Le Poil) and Mr. Foot (Pied) can't change their names, but Messrs. Tripe, Cheese and Cemetery can. Mr. Moche can change his name but Mr. Vilain can't, though both words mean ugly.

Theoretically, foreigners can Frenchify their names, but reality is less simple: poor Mr. Kolpakapoul was unable to become Mr. Kolpa, while Mr. Gotsko became Mr. Gotsorg in a breeze. But foreigners whose last names are also first names haven't a chance: Mr. Giorgio cannot become Mr. Georges.

The law understands that families of criminals might seek anonymity but insists that only relatives of those who have committed especially foul crimes (les crimes reprouvés) be allowed a change. The son of a rapist or murderer can change his

name, the son of a mere bank robber can't.

Stage names or noms de plume? Grudgingly allowed, but only after the applicant has reached an adult age.

There is one group of prospective name-changers that the law positively encourages: Jews. The theory is that fewer Jewish names will avoid "a repetition of the events of the last war." Even non-Jews with such names as Meyer or Levin are encouraged to drop the burden of a Jewish-sounding name. "The Consell d'Etat is ready to look favorably upon any request if they estimate, fear or suspect a Jewish con-

## Towns

Recalling that under Napoleon Jews adopted names of towns (Lyon, Clermont), the court prohibits any applicant Jew or Gentile, from adopting such a name "to avoid a suggestion of Jewishness."

Testing its members' patience to its utter limit, the court also rules that the applicant's new name cannot be accepted if he is likely to want to change it again. No hints on how to detect such possible vacillation are given.

Other new names are rejected if they are connected with the applicant's business, if they imply a connection to a great family or if, by being double-barreled or being preceded by a "de" they suggest nonexistent aristocratic connections.

In France, exceptions are always more interesting than rules, and a French book called "Le Dictionnaire des Vanités" is a compendium of exceptions to the name-changing laws. The book is a list of grand-sounding but for the most part meaningless acquired names that give an unjustified hint of nobility. Among the names listed are Cour de Murville and Châpard d'Estaing.

## PEOPLE: Needle for Cleopatra

Cleopatra, often said to be one of the great beauties of all time, was in reality "homely as a toad," according to Edward C. Rieu. And just how does Rieu know? Simple. Coins struck during Cleopatra's reign (50 to 30 B.C.) portray her as having "grotesque features." Do you think a queen of her stature would permit issuance of coins depicting her as homely if she were a raving beauty? he asked. "Coin makers wouldn't dare unless, in fact, she was homely as hell."

Rieu is editor of "Numismatist," a monthly publication of the 77,000-member American Numismatic Association based in Colorado Springs, Colo.

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Owing to a need for reflection, we are a day late in reporting the London judge's decision in the case of Carol Ryan vs. Ramblar Motors. Carol, a 35-year-old, glamorous model, was not, all that she seemed. Two inches of her 36-inch bust measurement were the result of silicone plastic inserted into her breasts. She was posing in a swimsuit for photographers at a London auto show and fell while clambering down from the roof of a car. One breast deflated. After an operation to reduce the other to the same size, her bust measurement dropped to 34. As a result, she said, photographers no longer asked her to model in brief outfits. She sued for damages and Tuesday Judge Melford Stevenson dismissed the charges. "She was the architect of her own misfortune," he said.

While Richard M. Nixon was up in Delaware meeting with Republican anti-fascists Tuesday night, Mickey Mouse was kissing Mrs. Nixon at the Washington Coliseum. The President's wife was attending the opening of a "Disney on Parade" show for the benefit of underprivileged children and Mickey, the M.C., gave Mrs. Nixon a kiss.

Meanwhile, at Greenville, Del., the President was tending with a car accident. The five-year-old daughter of a Republican official, Faye got her long tresses caught in a button of Mr. Nixon's suit and for a time it seemed a tussle as to whether she would lose a chunk of hair or be a button. Thanks



Cleopatra, Elizabeth version.



Cleopatra, Nixon version.

to good ol' American the couple managed to get the President's hair back.

Eartha Kitt is in South Africa next appearing before all-white audiences. To South African Ronald Quibel, the will be accompanied by orchestra and "the peace" a flock of white birds. Kitt is a South African next appearing before all-white audiences. To South African Ronald Quibel, the will be accompanied by orchestra and "the peace" a flock of white birds.

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